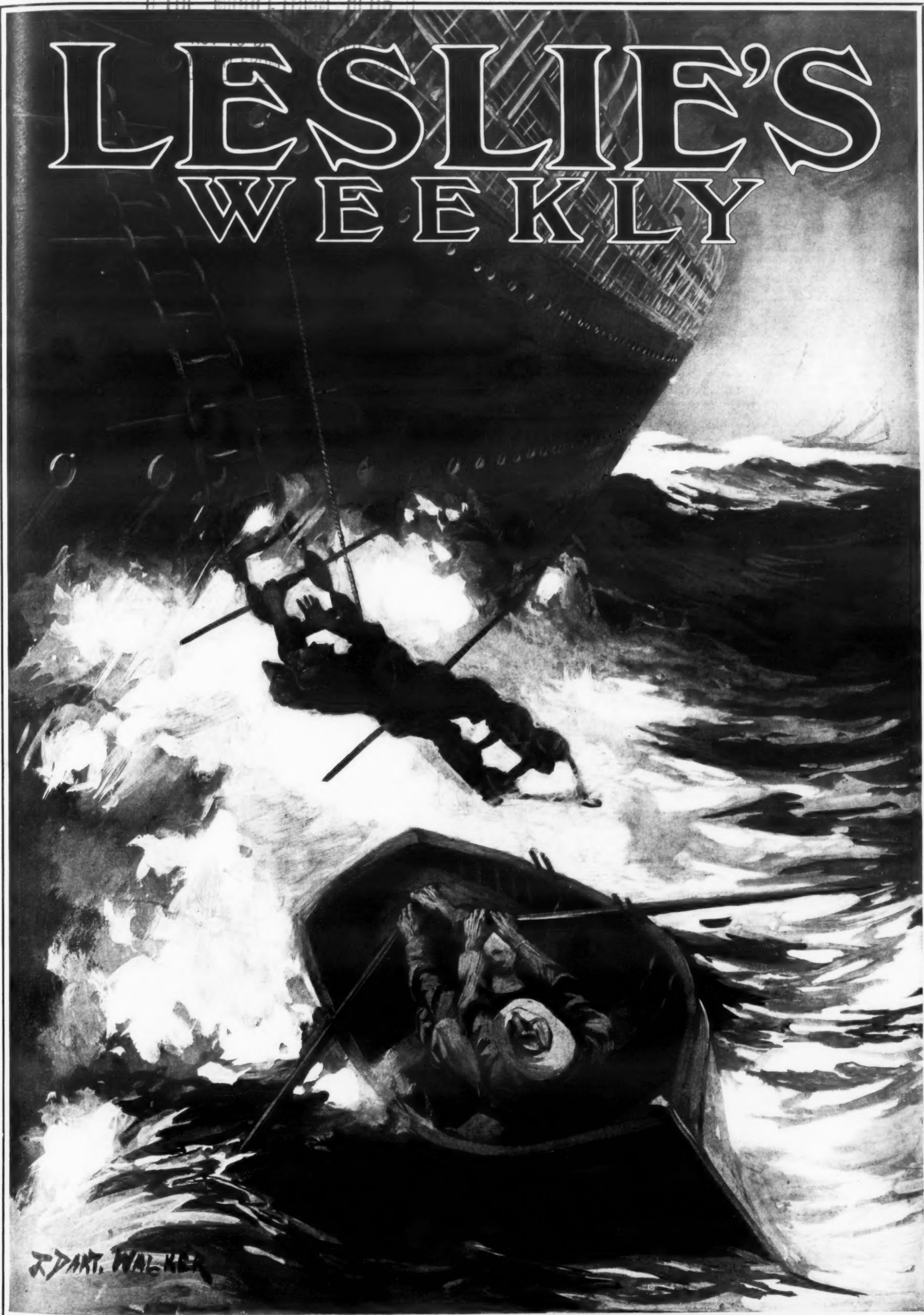


LESLIE'S WEEKLY



The Pilot's Perilous Climb Aboard a Wave-tossed Ship Entering New York Harbor
Drawn by T. Dart Walker

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, November 30, 1905

A World's Thanksgiving.

UP TO THE present time a stated Thanksgiving Day has been distinctively an American institution. The festival originated here, and thus far its observance has been limited to the United States. In no other land and by no other government has it been an established practice to set apart one day in the year by solemn proclamation for praise and thanksgiving to the Almighty. But the present season would be a most fitting and auspicious time to break this exclusive rule, to establish a precedent and institute a thanksgiving feast for simultaneous and united celebration in every civilized land the world around.

The whole world is making progress toward a better and happier day, and causes for thankfulness and gratitude may be found in every nation and among every people; but never, perhaps, and surely not in many years, has humanity in all civilized lands been the recipient of so many and such large benefits, and had such a common cause for thankfulness, as during the year now closing.

Among these causes for international rejoicing the one which stands before every other in magnitude is the cessation of the desolating war in the far East. That achievement alone, brought about largely through the good offices of the President of the United States, should be enough in itself to unite the civilized world in a solemn manifestation of love and gratitude to the Ruler of Nations. For in these days, far more than ever before, does war between any two nations affect the welfare of all, and not only for humanitarian reasons, but also for other causes equally compelling, did an ending of the terrible conflict in the far East bring a sense of relief to every civilized people.

The peace concluded at Portsmouth was a signal triumph for the principles of enlightened diplomacy, international faith and good will, and for the spirit of human brotherhood, and because of this it might well be made the occasion for a day of international rejoicing. There are reasons for the belief that the world has seen the last of its great wars, and that an era of peace has been entered upon such as mankind has not known for many centuries, if ever before. What better way to mark the opening of so happy an age, to confirm its spirit and augment its power, than to have an international thanksgiving day?

With the exception of the war between Russia and Japan and the prevalence of the plague in India, the year has been, on the whole, a year of progress and prosperity for all civilized nations. For the most of them, and for the vast majority of men, the twelve-month now near its end has brought neither famine, flood, war, nor pestilence, nor any other great calamity. On the contrary, it has been conspicuous for its great forward movements in the cause of reform, education, religion, and philanthropy, and thus has brought all nations measurably nearer to that high standard of life and conduct toward which the noblest of the race have been striving for centuries. Therefore let a thanksgiving song, a psalm of gratitude, go up from all the earth, from every land and nation under the sun.

New York's Supremacy Endangered.

IN AGGREGATE entrances and clearances in the foreign trade London leads all the world's ports, with New York second and Antwerp third. New York's tonnage in the foreign trade is growing faster than London's. It will probably pass London in that field by 1910.

But by 1910 or 1912 Antwerp is likely to pass both London and New York, and take the first place among the world's foreign shipping points. If domestic coastwise shipping were included New York would lead the world now, and remain ahead of the world. In foreign trade, however, the Belgian port is growing faster than its British and American rivals.

Four centuries ago Antwerp was the world's commercial capital, but Spanish capture and occupation

started the city into decay, and London and other ports got ahead of it. There is a chance now that it will ultimately regain its ascendancy, but the extent of its pre-eminence can never be so great as it was in the sixteenth century. Its docks and wharves are among the finest on the globe, and it is spending \$50,000,000 to improve them, although its population is only 300,000.

All this ought to be of interest to Americans. In the way some matters are managed possibly the city at the mouth of the Hudson could learn something from the city on the Scheldt.

Let Roosevelt Lead in New York!

THE REPUBLICAN party has been thoroughly upset in Ohio and in Pennsylvania, and it will be upset in New York State unless prompt action is speedily taken to prevent it. The factional quarrel now ripening will tear the party wide open, and may leave an undisputed course upon which the Democratic party will march into power in this State at next year's election. Whatever division of opinion may exist among the Republican masses of New York State regarding the merits of the contending factions, there is no difference of opinion as to the inevitable consequences if the factional war continues. The history of both parties in this State points conclusively to but one result of all such factional disturbances. That result spells defeat. If we are to escape the humiliation of such an outcome, immediate action must be taken to prevent continuance of the growing and bitter factional outbreak.

It is not an unselfish quarrel. The fight is for control of the Republican party's organization and all there is in it; for control of the Legislature, of campaign contributions, of Federal senatorships, of State appointments, and of enormously profitable contracts in the canal department, in State printing, in the erection of public institutions, the building of good roads, and all sorts of public improvements. Statesmen may labor for the good of the country. Politicians work for the good of themselves and their supporters. The Republicans of the State of New York have become sick and tired of conditions that have led to quarrels and divisions, and invited peril on every side. Disgusted with such a situation, it is not surprising that they turn away from contending factions and seek a solution of the difficulty at the hands of the man who does things, and who, because of his courage, his honesty, and square dealing, sits at the head of the nation in the White House.

If the Republican party in the State of New York is to be saved from destruction, President Roosevelt must save it, and no time should be lost. His leadership is undisputed. His word will be law. First of all, let him select for speaker of the assembly—a place next in power to that of the Governor—a man of high character and unquestioned courage, and with no entangling alliances with grafts and grafters.

Thus can the State be kept in the Republican column in 1906 and in 1908.

The Salaries of Teachers.

THE INADEQUACY of the salaries paid to the teachers in our public schools and to educators generally has been the subject of frequent editorials in these columns. It is encouraging therefore to note from a recent address by Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, that there is a decided upward tendency in teachers' salaries for the past few years, and that the prospects are good for a still greater advance. According to the statistics submitted by Dr. Harris in 1890, 7,918 professors and instructors officiated in the colleges and universities of the United States, not including the professional schools. By 1903 the number had risen to 20,887. Whence this growth? It comes from the encouraging fact that the average annual increase, the growing demand for higher education, throws open, according to Dr. Harris, nearly one thousand new places every year in colleges and universities for teachers promoted from the secondary schools, those alone being selected who possess the requisite abilities and scholarship.

Here, then, we see the incentive for a thousand teachers in the secondary schools to fit themselves for promotion to the colleges or universities, while a thousand teachers in the lower grade have the opportunity for appointment to the higher grade. Here, obviously, each teacher's advancement rests with himself. Besides this, the increase in new places in the secondary schools of the United States has been somewhat more. The high schools and academies counted 16,329 teachers in 1890 and in 1903 counted 33,795. This increase gave 17,466 new positions in thirteen years—1,340 a year—for teachers in public and private high schools.

In the matter of salaries the recent canvass made by the special committee appointed to investigate the subject reports a list showing an aggregate of 53,554 positions, with annual salaries of \$4,600 and over, one-half of which pay \$800 and upward, besides 14,193 of \$500 to \$600, and 17,728 annual salaries below \$500. In Harvard and Yale the professors receive all the way from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year, and the instructors from \$800 to \$1,000. Small salaries, often pitifully small, they form the incomes that men of learning and superior abilities and accomplishments are ready to accept, where their pay is less than many a mechanic's wages. We hear a great deal about the mania for money-getting in this country, as if it were the sole stimulus to exertion; but more than twenty thousand college professors and instructors are spend-

ing their energies in an employment which gives them scarcely more than a bare subsistence. The "simple life," of which we hear so much, is theirs. With them it is plain living and high thinking. They are impelled by other higher ambitions than mere money-making. And then, consider the 600,000 school teachers with an average salary of less than \$600. The "smart set," the "American aristocracy," do you say? You may find them here.

It is claimed that the small salaries paid to teachers is not due to niggardliness. Then it must be due to indifference and to the fact that, as a body, the politicians have no fear of them. For the teachers, unlike the teamsters, longshoremen, and miners do not form a "striking" organization by themselves. But steadily onward and upward do they move, these educators of the nation, who, like the great Arnold of Rugby and Hopkins of Williams are proud to write "Teacher" after their names. All honor to those who are fighting nobler battles and winning greater and more enduring victories than are won at the point of bayonets and the cannon's mouth.

The Plain Truth.

ONE OF the most notable banquets annually held in the city of New York is unique. Though it is one of the most expensive dinners that the Waldorf-Astoria serves, and though it is attended by some of the most eminent professional men and some of the wealthiest financiers in the country, no wines are served, no cigars are smoked, and the only bottles found upon the table are those containing the pure and sparkling Apollinaris. Furthermore, the diners sit down promptly at 6 15 p. m., and the banquet is adjourned at 10 o'clock. It is one of the happiest, freest, jolliest banquets served in the City of New York, and it celebrates the work of an institution universally admired and respected. We refer to the banquet of the Y. M. C. A. At the twenty-fourth annual dinner, marking the thirty-ninth anniversary of the international committee of the association recently, the guests included Governor Utter of Rhode Island, Lieutenant-Governor Bruce of New York, General F. D. Grant, Rear-Admiral Coghlan, President Schenck of the Mercantile National Bank of New York City, Vice-President Cannon of the Fourth National Bank, James Stokes, Morris K. Jesup, a number of college presidents and clergymen, and many gentlemen noted in the field of politics and in literary and artistic circles.

IT IS extremely gratifying to learn that at least one of the great European countries, England, has materially reduced its annual drink bill in recent years. In 1904 the consumption of spirits in England was less than half what it was in 1900, while that of beer was also smaller. Last year the total of England's drink bill was \$85,000,000 less than it was five years before. Among the reasons assigned for this falling off in the consumption of intoxicants is the business depression which England has been suffering since the South African war; and another, and a better, reason is that the people are being weaned away from the drinking resorts and from drinking habits by more rational and wholesome forms of recreation and amusement. Nothing is said about the part played in the matter by the temperance propagandists, the churches, and other reform agencies; surely such influences as these have counted for something and ought not to be left out of the reckoning. Statistics show that our own national liquor bill is considerably less than it was a few years ago, thus bringing the two great English-speaking countries of the world into the forward rank on the temperance question. This fact ought to give cheer and encouragement to all workers for human betterment the world over. It is impossible to conceive of the highest state of civilization and enlightenment in conjunction with the drink-shops. The two things cannot exist together.

IT IS ALMOST incredible, yet it is true, that, because of recent disclosures affecting the great life-insurance companies, thousands of policy-holders have permitted their policies to lapse. A sort of panic seems to have seized upon them, and it has been far more costly to them than to the insurance companies. In many instances new insurance can never be obtained, and in all cases the policy-holder has sacrificed the advantages which accumulate with time. Everybody concedes the absolute solvency and financial strength of the insurance companies, and it is as foolish for a policy-holder to sacrifice his holdings as it would be for a depositor in a savings-bank to throw away his bank-book because he did not like the cashier. This panic of policy-holders has brought to the front, as usual, greedy and rapacious individuals who are willing to profit by the misfortunes of others. They are asking policy-holders for proxies for the next election of directors. One of these solicitous individuals is a notorious stock gambler of Boston, who, by his own confession, was one of the ringleaders in a scheme he is now exposing, by which the public were lured into a copper-mining deal. To give this fellow a proxy would be like hiring a professional bank burglar to look after your safe because an office-boy had appropriated a two-cent stamp. We have nothing to say in extenuation of the shortcomings of insurance officials, but it is about time for the press to warn the public that there is not the slightest occasion for a panic among the policy-holders of any of the leading insurance companies. They have the cash required to meet every obligation in full and an abundant surplus besides.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

GOOD-LOOKING WOMEN are numerous in the South, and it is difficult to distinguish those among them who excel their sisters in that respect.



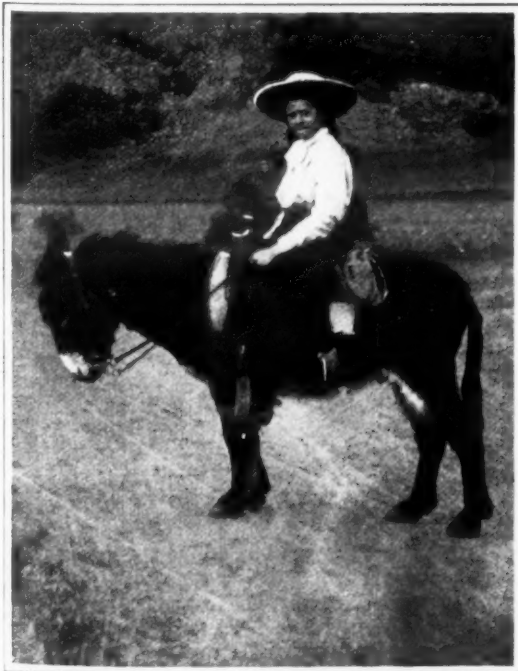
MISS SELMA A. ALLEN,
Of Atlanta, Ga., whom President
Roosevelt called the South's
handsomest woman.

Miss Selma Allen, of Atlanta, Ga., came suddenly before the public eye recently, as having been pronounced by President Roosevelt "the most beautiful woman in the South." Miss Allen was accorded this distinguished compliment when a guest at a reception given Mr. Roosevelt in Atlanta during his recent visit there. When she was presented to

him he remarked, while holding her hand, "I'm honored in meeting the most beautiful woman I have seen since coming South." This remark was greeted with great applause by all the people present, and Miss Allen thanked the President very gracefully. Miss Allen is a remarkably handsome girl of pure blonde type. Her eyes are porcelain blue and are shaded by very dark lashes, and her skin is the blending of the gardenia and rose, while her hair, which is abundant, is vivid gold. Miss Allen is scarcely out of her teens, yet she possesses that rare equipoise of well-cultured faculties which make up the charm of a gifted society woman.

A GIFT WAS made recently to the Presbyterian College, at Bennettsville, South Carolina, under somewhat peculiar conditions. The donor was a woman, Mrs. Harriet M. Beckwith; the gift was \$20,000 and twelve acres of land, and the conditions were that Mrs. Beckwith should be made an active life member of the college board of trustees, and also a life member of the local public-school board. A South Carolina paper, the *Fairfax Enterprise*, applauds both Mrs. Beckwith and the conditions named. It says: "The woman's hand is needed above everything else in all governmental matters in South Carolina. To redeem our State from the plague and perversion of the dispensary, the inefficient school board, and the feebly-administered town government, we need women of Mrs. Beckwith's mental make-up, backed by the staunch conditions which flower out in deeds of courage and wholesale beneficence."

IN COLORADO CITY there is a thirteen-year-old girl who is rapidly becoming known to persons from all parts of the United States. Her name is Jennie Barr, and her father owns a livery stable near the entrance of the Garden of the Gods. During the busy season little Miss Barr acts as a guide to parties taking trips on burros through that wonderful park. She manages these stubborn little animals to perfection, and can tighten a saddle-girth or adjust stirrups with the greatest ease. Her manner is graceful and shows a refinement somewhat out of harmony with her environment. The tone of the average guide is monotonous, and his descriptions stereotyped, but with her it is different. The places of interest are pointed out with genuine pleasure, and her explanations of the freaks of nature show originality and intelligence beyond her years. The burros ridden are hired from her father, and no charge is made for the charming little guide, but the average tourist is so attracted by her winsomeness that a substantial tip is forthcoming. In this way the girl adds quite a snug sum to her savings-bank account.



MISS JENNIE BARR,
A thirteen-year-old Colorado girl who is a Rocky Mountain guide.
Miser.

DOUBTS HAVE sometimes been expressed as to the accuracy of the statement that John D. Rockefeller's wealth exceeds that of any other individual on the globe. The question seems, however, to have been decided in the affirmative by Mr. Rockefeller himself. Recently the *Standard Oil* magnate contributed to the *London Daily Mail* an autobiographical article which appeared with the caption, "How I Became the Richest Man in the World." Presumably Mr. Rockefeller either framed or assented to this title. It is interesting to note that he was paid for the article—supposedly a handsome sum—and that the money was turned over by him to his son's Bible class in New York. His contribution to the *Mails* was doubtless read with avidity by the latter's patrons, and it is probable that a good newspaper writer was prevented from developing when Mr. Rockefeller took to business.

THE GREAT war lord of Germany is not more moved by weighty affairs of state than by consideration of questions which affect the well-being of his imperial household. He is credited with being a good deal of a match-maker, in his forceful and dominating way, and this is shown in the recent marriage of the crown prince to the Duchess Cecilia and the engagement, just announced, of his second and favorite son, Prince Eitel Friedrich, to the Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. Both matches are said to meet the Kaiser's



PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH,
Emperor William's favorite son, and the Duchess Sophie Charlotte of
Oldenburg, his fiancée.—The Sketch.

hearty approval. The Duchess Sophie is described as a slim, graceful girl who is four and a half years older than Prince Eitel. Highly educated and with an extensive knowledge of music and languages, it is predicted that she is destined to play a more conspicuous rôle at the German court than the crown princess. Her father, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, spends the greater part of his time on board his steam yacht, *Lensahn*, and his daughter is his constant companion. Prince Eitel Fritz is very popular in Germany. He has a fondness for military life, and it is declared that the Emperor is desirous that he gain distinction as a soldier. The prince also takes high rank as a royal mountaineer, and his favorite amusement is to pay an incognito visit to Switzerland.



TWO INTERESTING BABY DIPLOMATISTS.
Charming children of Secretary Yung Kwai, of the Chinese legation at
Washington, and his American wife.—Sketch.

MARRIAGES BETWEEN the Occidental and Oriental races are quite rare enough to attract attention in themselves, but the charming little couple shown in the accompanying picture heighten the interest in one instance to an unusual degree. They are the children of Secretary Yung Kwai, of the Chinese legation at Washington, and his pretty American wife. These small people occupy a unique place among the baby diplomatists of the nation's capital, and are in great demand at all the children's parties, and even the more sedate functions of the grown-ups. The tots, who are here represented in Chinese costume, constitute a tender but effective link which binds the East with the West.

PROBABLY NO American of distinction is a greater public favorite than General Horace Porter. His recent return from Paris, where he served for eight years with distinguished honor as the American ambassador to France, was made the occasion of a splendid demonstration recently by his associate members of the Union League Club, at their famous club-house in Fifth Avenue, New York City, and also the occasion of a notable dinner at the Lotos Club.



GENERAL HORACE PORTER,
Recently welcomed back to New
York by the Union League
and Lotos clubs.

General Porter was formerly president of the Union League Club, and was one of the most popular of all the notable presiding officers of this great political and social institution. He was welcomed at the Union League Club by President C. N. Bliss, General Thomas H. Hubbard, Joseph H. Choate, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Senator Depew, and over three hundred other distinguished members of the organization. The speech of General Porter in reply to his welcome was most felicitous. It is evident that his long stay abroad has added, if that were possible, to his rare abilities as a postprandial orator.

ONE OF THE few survivors of the noble band of women who were veritable angels of mercy and rendered invaluable service among the sick and wounded in camps and hospitals during our Civil War is Miss Elizabeth Bouton, who has lately removed from her old home at Avoca, N. Y., to reside for the remainder of her life with her brother, General Edward Bouton, in Los Angeles, Cal. In the early years of the war Miss Bouton was a newspaper correspondent. Later she was appointed a special agent of the government, and by direction of President Lincoln visited the army hospitals and reported on the conditions she found. It was through her efforts that diet kitchens were established and new methods applied which greatly mitigated the sufferings of the victims of the war. She was at first officially connected with the department of the Mississippi, and later did duty in the departments of the Ohio and the Cumberland, and was a witness of many stirring and historic events. The death during the year past of Mary Livermore, also famous as a war nurse, leaves Miss Bouton almost alone among living representatives of the heroic women who served at the front in the Union cause.

THE PRESENT Amir of Afghanistan, Habibullah Khan, is described as an astute and clever ruler, a strict follower of Islam, and a lover of peace. These qualities have stood him in good part as monarch of the turbulent little domain which has so long been a buffer between the conflicting ambitions of England and Russia. The Amir's full title, Qia-ul-Milat-wadin, translated literally means "Light of Union and Religion," and it is to his credit that he tries to live up to it in every particular. The Amir succeeded to the throne of Afghanistan in October, 1901, on the death of his father, the late Abdur Rahman Khan. The eldest son of the present ruler, Sardar Inayatullah Khan, born in 1888, is of an inquiring turn of mind, and has a predilection for traveling. The young man visited India last year, and was much impressed by what he saw. The Amir is an enthusiastic hunter and a great lover of horses. The photograph reproduced herewith is the first one ever taken with his sanction.



THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN,
Who strives to live up to his title, "Light of Union and Religion."
The Sketch.



The Startling Inside Story of Philadelphia's Redemption First Told

By Leigh Mitchell Hodges

NOTE.—Philadelphia, for years "corrupt and contented," has at last risen to her rights and thrown off the yoke of bondage imposed upon her by what Elihu Root, Secretary of State, characterized as a "corrupt and criminal combine masquerading as Republicans." No municipal struggle ever attracted more widespread attention, because graft is general throughout the nation, and the moral influence to be exerted by the outcome of this fight for good government could not be overestimated. This being the case, the true story of how the notable victory of November 7th was won, and by what novel means and methods, will doubtless be valuable as well as interesting to every American who is enlisted in the battle against bossism and graft.

It is not far wrong to qualify this defeat of the strongest and best organized of all political "machines" as the most significant event in the young but already brilliant career of the square deal. It is, however, unfortunate that the success of other issues along the same line and of equal, if not greater, importance, demands the withholding, for the present, at least, of anything definite concerning the identity or personality of the one man to whose right ideas, wisdom, remarkable ability, and prodigious effort the result is chiefly due. This is a case where we can know the man only through his methods, which I am now privileged to set forth for the first time. L. M. H.

THREE OR FOUR years ago two men took dinner together in Philadelphia one evening. One of them was Israel W. Durham, friend and close ally of Quay and undisputed political boss of the city of brotherly love. The other was a man who had made up his mind that Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, too—SHOULD be freed from the despotic rule of the grafters and once more typify the principles of free government formulated and declared within her own limits. He knew sentiment alone couldn't do this—he'd seen Philadelphia pass unchanged through several such spasms. He knew nothing could avail until a clean ballot was possible, and he knew that the only way to get this was to win over to the side of fair-play some one in power who could influence the very sources of pollution and purge them.

The meeting of these two was not accidental, and they sat on opposite sides of the table in more than one sense!

They talked much, ate little. Toward the end of the meal it came the boss's turn to listen.

"You're wrong, Durham. Your strength is all founded on crime and criminals."

"I know it," said Durham.

"The only thing for you to do is to turn the whole system upside down and play fair with the people."

"That's right, by —! I know that's right. But you see I've got the 'stuff' to think of. I've got to go along until I can pull out."

"But suppose you get caught!"

"Oh, I'll get out before the crash comes, all right."

But before the two parted that evening, Durham had promised to "play fair."

He "found" he couldn't keep the promise!

More than once afterward, at the close of the same sort of a dinner with the same man, Durham had promised to do the same thing.

Each time he "found" he couldn't keep the promise!

The purpose of this prologue is to give you a glimpse of the two leaders in the titanic struggle between graft and good government now waging in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania—a struggle the first battle of which was fought November 7th, resulting in a clean sweep for cleanliness.

You know the battle-field—Pennsylvania, partisan beyond precedent. The Texas of Republicanism, commonly rolling up majorities like tidal waves in the Bay of Fundy. The fortress, Philadelphia—for more than a decade bound hand and foot and gagged by the boldest and corruptest gang of grafters ever got together. Philadelphia, at first afraid to make resistance lest in some way the tariff might be affected; at first afraid to vote for right as against wrong lest the profit of some of her millions tied up in manufactures be imperiled; submitting to loot and robbery and shame until she could no longer stand up under the blame and the burden, and then resorting to the supreme strength of the freedom that cracked her old bell, only to fall back crushed by an avalanche of bogus ballots. Rising again, to be stunned again by the fact that an honest vote was no longer a possibility! Then settling down to sit for that photograph of "corrupt and contented." Never was word-picture more perfect.

Civic gangrene had set in. Backed by corporations whose handsome hand-outs to the gang were mere bagatelles compared to the profits from the public utilities they privately controlled, Durham, the "peerless leader," and his hosts boarded up Independence Hall, figuratively speaking, loaned the city hall in Philadelphia and the capitol in Harrisburg to tenants of their own choosing, and in a twelve-story office building owned by a brewer set up a form of misgovernment as debauched and despotic as that of Russia under the bureaucracy. A standing army of thugs and thieves organized and at hand, ever ready to stifle with

the stuffed ballot-box or the stuffed club any attempted revolt that could not be forestalled by boodle or corporate intimidation.

Against this, one fearless newspaper, hammering away relentlessly, but apparently without effect, for right and a square deal—for an honest ballot. Hammering away day in and day out, despite threats and denunciations and constant charges of self-seeking and sensationalism.

And one man—the one to whom Durham made his promises—working undaunted toward the goal he had in his mind—and in his heart; for head isn't everything even in politics!

He was working and planning, and waiting for the man in power who would promise what Durham did and keep his promise. He had to be patient, but finally that man came along.

Had you been in Philadelphia the latter part of last May you would have seen Broad Street, its widest and longest thoroughfare, packed solid with solid-looking men for a distance of six or seven squares, each day about two o'clock for almost a week. There were no bands, no badges, no decorations on the buildings save an occasional flag—none of the customary signs of a parade. Yet day after day these thousands would wait quietly and smiling until a hansom cab being driven toward the city hall came in sight.

Then they'd surge forward like a mob bursting its bounds and, with a waving of hats and hands, fairly shake the sky-scrapers with their shouts and applause.

Sometimes the cabby would have to whip them off to get through and finally land his smiling, bowing fare at the foot of the great stairway that leads to the private office of the mayor, in which John Weaver, former district-attorney, had been installed by the gang, and where he had served their purpose as a respectable figure-head for the rat-infested municipal ship of state, until he suddenly and without warning put his foot down on their perfectly planned scheme to literally steal from the people the gas works and sell them to a private company for a pittance.

The man had come along!

Now, John Weaver is not so weak a man as his enemies would have you believe; neither is he so strong as his extravagant admirers think him. But for the purpose uppermost he was and still is an ideal proposition.

Every army must have a standard under which to fight. And if it's possible to use for this purpose one that has been re-captured from the enemy, all the better.

For the first time in its bloody, boodling history the gang was scared. The gas steal was called off. A great show of "getting good" was made. All this was necessary, for public sentiment was really aroused as it had never before been aroused in the city of Penn.

But public sentiment is powerless to effect reforms unless it gets into the ballot-box, and still powerless unless it comes out of the ballot-box as it went in.

The gang threw a sop to public sentiment. It withdrew the candidates for county offices who had been nominated under the old plan of personal selection by the bosses, and, under pretense of voicing the will of the people, put forth a decoy ticket, upon which certain respectable citizens had consented to run in order to "save" the "Republican party" from its "enemies."

The gang, never yet balked in its crimes of ballot-box stuffing, planned the harvest.

The removal of 60,000 names of dead men, babies, and ghosts from the assessors' lists of legal voters was slightly disconcerting, but there were still the police and repeaters to fall back on.

Public sentiment, backed and aided now by every newspaper in town with one exception, was crystallized and organized as the city party, with a large following made up of Republicans and Democrats alike, marching under the standard, John Weaver. A ticket chosen by the representatives of the people and composed of honest, high-class men was put in the field.

The battle was on—the battle that was to decide more than the fate of Philadelphia.

Consider the opposing forces.

Graft against good government. On the side of graft the most perfect political machine ever built, manned, and engineered by men adequately trained to any and every emergency; appealing to the rich and eminently respectable element through its false claim of being "the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt" and its close and criminal relations with nearly every great corporation in the city and State; appealing to the masses through 10,000 office-holders who had got and held their places through the grace of ward-leaders, and to the lower strata through promises of material reward for dirty work.

On the side of graft a leader who was strong be-

cause he never asked a man under him to do anything he either had not done or would not do if the necessity arose. Also a string of promises as fair as the dawn of the first day in Eden which, if carried out, would undoubtedly have brought about that reform for which the reformers were working—but which would never have been carried out, you may be sure!

Also a campaign fund of \$1,200,000, one-fifth of which came from a single corporation that has profited millions through the gang's trickery and thieving, and the rest made up by other corporations and the leaders themselves, who stood ready to make it more in case of need. Also a system of lying, slandering, and forgery unblushingly launched and carried out by competent artists in these lines. Also a little company of really prominent and eminent citizens who either couldn't or wouldn't see that they were being used as masks.

On the side of good government, a desire for decency, and a widespread sentiment against the gang; every respected newspaper in the city except one; the churches, with one notable exception; and a campaign fund of \$200,000.

In the balance, the police—always heretofore the sure ally of the gang.

And—on the side of good government a man!

When this man looks at a thing he sees through it as easily as most men see the side nearest them.

He looked at the situation one day two months before election. He saw plenty of sentiment to defeat the gang if an honest vote could be had. He decided that there should be an honest vote!

And now we come to a remarkable chapter in the history of free government in this country—a chapter whose influence will doubtless be felt for the good of the people for years to come, and which, until you came to this paragraph, was not known to more than a couple of hundred men in Philadelphia, each one of whom was bound by his sacred oath to keep it secret.

It is, in a sense, a swearing of allegiance to a new declaration of independence in the city where the old declaration was signed with ink that later turned to the blood of patriots. It is, in a larger sense, the lesson that must be learned by reform, wherever and for whatever it fights bossism and graft.

A declaration was actually drawn up, only it was called a "platform." Its contents cannot be given verbatim, for the only copy of it that ever existed was torn up by the writer of it a few days ago. The substance of it, boiled down, was this:

Stand by the mayor in his fight for good government.

See to it that not a dishonest vote is cast on election day, and that every honest vote cast is counted.

Stand or fall together.

One night, just six weeks before the election, forty-two men met secretly in the office of a well-known Philadelphia lawyer. There was one man for each ward in the city—one who had ability or influence or power, and who could be trusted to work for right and keep the pact. Included among them were some wealthy merchants, some prominent doctors, and lawyers, and publicists—every one more or less acquainted with practical politics, and all staunch Republicans.

The purpose of the meeting was to form an organization—an organization to meet the gang on its own ground and pit against it some of its own methods—only to pit them for good government and an honest ballot, instead of graft.

You must fight steel with steel.

No chairman was elected, however. No committees were appointed. Instead of the ordinary method of procedure followed in such cases, these men listened to the reading of the "platform," and had outlined to them, by the master mind, the contemplated course of action.

Then each one of them, on his sacred honor, and on his oath to each of the others as fellow-men, and to the whole gathering as a company, swore to take charge of the campaign in his ward, to do his part of the work to the best of his ability, and keep mum to the big outside world.

How well these oaths were respected is evidenced by the result, and the fact that this is the first time a word about that meeting has been said to any outside its members.

The following Monday each one of the 10,000 office-holders in Philadelphia was summoned to a meeting in his ward by the man who represented that ward at the secret meeting in the lawyer's office. The purpose of each meeting was briefly outlined as an effort to have an honest ballot at the coming election. Before going into particulars as to the means to be pursued to this end, it was announced that every place-man who did not feel ready and willing to do his part

might retire. Taken all in all, probably twenty-five per cent. of those present retired, although the records show that between ten and fifteen per cent. of these came back at subsequent meetings and joined forces with the majority.

Those who remained were first told that their positions were absolutely secure for the remaining eighteen months of the present city administration—the administration of John Weaver. They were told that the mayor had given his promise that, no matter how the election resulted, no ward-leader would have the power to remove them for any cause short of that constituting inefficiency—and that was never a “cause” with any ward-leader of the gang!

Then they were asked to stand up and take their oaths that they would do all that lay within their power to insure an honest election. Each man was to be held personally responsible for those fraudulent votes of which he was aware—and it may be stated truthfully that within the knowledge of these 10,000 placemen was included every fraudulent vote in the city. That was part and parcel of their qualification for office under gang rule.

They stood and swore.

How well these oaths were respected is evidenced by the fact that not a single charge of fraudulent voting has been made against the reform elements since the election.

“The gang’s rule had always been to reward dishonesty and crime,” said a man to me. “We decided to change that and reward honesty and straightness. It was to that end that the mayor made his promise to the placemen.”

The organization once formed, it set to work quietly but in dead earnest. A house-to-house canvass of every one of the 1101 election districts in the city was made by the enlisted office-holders, and every fraudulent vote was located and noted. No effort was made to preach reform to the people with whom these men came in contact. The word was simply passed along that the election was going to be honest.

In the lower wards of the city, where the gang has always been strongest and where dwells the criminal and vicious element, no effort was made to turn loose long-faced moralists, with tear-stained appeals for personal purity.

“We couldn’t change the morals of people, and so we didn’t try to do that,” said a man to me. “We enlisted the thief and the libertine for an honest ballot wherever we could, only it was the first time these elements had ever been enlisted in behalf of right and decent government. And there were plenty of men in this lowest class who would have laid down their lives to keep the election fair, had that been necessary.”

Meantime the gang was spending thousands on red, white-and-blue sign-boards telling those who might read to “Vote for the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt” and chuckling to itself how it would steal the election. One of its eminently respectable allies, the greatest railroad company in some country, prepared for it, gratis thousands of special tickets for the transportation of repeaters from New York City—though it would seem some of them must have missed connection! Another of its friends—a great traction company—presented big blocks of street-car transfers which would expedite the matter of getting from one polling place to another.

And but for the impudent intruding of the *North American*, the newspaper that has been hammering away from the first for good government, several leading corporations would have indulged in a large game of coercion among their employes, but the prospect of publicity and promised punishment made them reconsider.

And so election day rolled ’round.

Two days before the ballots were cast the sheriff of the county, himself one of the most unprincipled ward-leaders in the gang, issued a solemn proclamation to the effect that he could, if he deemed it necessary, appoint deputy-sheriffs to protect voters at the polls.

This was the gang’s announcement that if the election couldn’t be stolen peacefully it would be taken by force. But, fortunately, there are one or two laws on the statute-books of Pennsylvania which have not been tampered with for the benefit of the gang, and one of these is to the effect that no sheriff shall have power to appoint deputies for an election.

The mayor at once issued a counter proclamation, stating that any deputy so appointed and found attempting to exercise any authority would be arrested on the charge of impersonating an officer and accordingly dealt with.

This move ended the appointment of special deputies, but it was evident that the gang intended to lose fighting, if it lost at all.

So once more steel was met with steel. There was to be an honest ballot!

Every watcher for the reform party was informed by the ward-leaders who had banded together for good government that he was to go to the polls armed; that in the event of any attempt being made to cast or assist in the casting of a fraudulent vote, he was to call in the police; that in the event of a police-officer refusing to do his duty and make the arrest, he was to use physical force, and that if it became necessary he was to SHOOT. He was to aim straight, too!

Together with this information, he was told that there had been provided by some of the rich men of the city a fund of \$600,000, to be used in bailing any watcher who might be arrested for thus interfering forcefully or shooting; that all expenses incident upon any trial or appeal would be met out of this fund, and

that there would be lined up in front of the headquarters of the city party on Chestnut Street a bunch of the swiftest automobiles in Philadelphia, to carry bondsmen and lawyers to the scene of action in the quickest possible time.

These orders were given on the advice of certain eminent lawyers.

On election day the automobiles were lined up as promised. The bondsmen and the lawyers were ready and waiting. But the only need for bail that day existed within the ranks of the gang.

The police didn’t go over. The people *did* vote and their votes were honestly guarded and honestly counted. In some wards they were guarded by social outcasts and in others by social leaders. It was a great coming together of all classes to fight for an honest ballot, and when the honest ballots were counted they showed a majority of 50,000 for the candidates of good government.

Israel W. Durham “got out”—after the crash came.

And, all unknown to herself, Philadelphia owes her new freedom to a new and a better kind of leader, whose lesson will, I hope, be heeded throughout the land, wherever graft is sucking the life-blood of good government.

An Anti-slavery Incident Recalled.

AMONG THE incidents of the anti-slavery struggle recorded in an early issue of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* is one which seems to have either escaped the notice of subsequent historians of that stormy period, or they may have thought it hardly serious enough to justify a rehearsal. Nevertheless, since the incident in question occurred in the famous town of Concord, Mass., and concerned two personages no less important than Ralph Waldo Emerson and Frank B. Sanborn, the biographer of Emerson, Thoreau, and other Concord worthies, its reproduction here will not be without interest for many. The account, which appears in *FRANK LESLIE'S* for April 21st, 1860, runs as follows:

“The investigating committee of the Harper’s Ferry Affair, believing that Frank B. Sanborn, a teacher of Concord, Massachusetts, was capable of affording some information on the subject under inquiry, recently summoned him to appear before them. The summons being refused, the United States deputy marshal, with four assistants, went to Concord April 3d with a warrant for his arrest. Going to the house where Sanborn lived, between nine and ten P. M., they knocked at the door, when he appeared and the deputy handed him the warrant. ‘On his refusal to acknowledge it,’ says an account in the *Boston Courier*, ‘he was seized and handcuffed.’ Mr. Sanborn, in his own account to the *Tribune*, says that they refused to let him see the warrant, and finally handcuffed him after reading only a few lines of it—a discrepancy which will probably be sifted before a proper tribunal.

“The only other person in the house at the time was a sister of Mr. Sanborn who, hearing the noise, although not understanding the affair at the instant, cried, ‘murder!’ Her brother requested her to run to a neighbor, one Colonel Whiting, for aid. Efforts were being made to place the prisoner in a carriage when Miss Sanborn returned, and, as Mr. Sanborn says, seized one of the marshal’s aides, Mr. Coolidge, by the beard. She then took the whip and lashed the horses until it took the four men to hold them, and the marshal could not get the prisoner in alone. A great number of people had now assembled, among them the Hon. Nathan Brooks and Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, as Sanborn states, rushed up to Carlton (the marshal) and said: ‘Who are you, sir? By what right do you hold this man?’ Bells were now ringing, and the town was up. Some one proceeded to the house of Judge Hoar, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, which was at once served by Deputy Sheriff John R. Moore. After some resistance and some struggling between the marshal’s men and the crowd, the former took to flight. Great anger prevailed, and, as Sanborn states, his friends could hardly be restrained from killing the officers. Soon after Sanborn swore out a complaint against the officers before Justice Bell, and they were arrested the next day at Boston. The excitement which prevailed in Concord at the time was so great that a Mr. Hosmer died of it. As another incident connected with the event, we may state that the friends of Miss Sanborn have presented her with a silver-mounted revolver.”

So far as our own recollection serves, Emerson’s interference with the marshal in this case was the only occasion when the anti-slavery sentiments of the Concord poet and philosopher found expression in anything approaching a violent form. He was far from being a coward, but, like Whittier, his fight for freedom was waged with the pen rather than with the sword.

Automobiles and the Law.

AUTOMOBILES in Massachusetts, as in other States, are more or less subject to the special regulations which each of the 354 cities and towns in the commonwealth may see fit to impose upon them, and the result is not a little confusing and vexatious to the many devotees of the automobile who would be law-abiding if they knew how. Mr. Francis Hurtubis, Jr., counsel for the Massachusetts Automobile Association, discusses these complexities in a recent issue of the *Boston Transcript*, and gives a number of amusing incidents and instances of the methods adopted in some

New England towns to circumvent the wily automobilist. In a Norfolk County town one of these gentry was arrested one day for an alleged violation of the speed limit. He was asked by the man who caused his arrest whether he wished to furnish bail or go to jail. Not desiring to go into durance vile, he asked his interrogator what bail would cost, how much was required, and where he could get it. The complainant replied that he would be happy to furnish bail himself, and that it would cost him three dollars for one hundred dollars. This was promptly furnished, but when the defendant appeared in court he was not a little surprised to find that the man who had so kindly accommodated him with bail, and who had taken the three-dollar fee, was none other than the clerk of the court himself. At the hearing the alleged violator was acquitted of the charge, but the fee, of course, was not returned. But the “star” town of the State is in Worcester County, where a certain constable, whose name is not given, holds the record of having arrested and haled into court the owners or operators of more automobiles than any other man in Massachusetts.

“This guardian of the public safety gives no warnings. It matters little to him whether the driver’s violation of the law is the first or the forty-first offense. Any car that travels more than twelve miles an hour is held up, and the driver must appear in court the next day. The constable of this town works in a card shop, and whether the days are fair or not he is usually to be found in one of his traps from Saturday afternoon until Monday night, and he makes more of a salary in a few minutes by stopping machines than he could by several days’ work in the shop. Here are his methods: He stations himself between two ends of the course, hidden behind bushes, with stop-watch in hand. He places a man at the eastern and western ends of the course, and when either of these men sees a car coming he whistles to attract the attention of the timer, and when the car enters the trap the man raises his hands and waves them wildly. At sight of the warning hand the constable’s stop-watch is started, and if the car is exceeding the speed limit he gesticulates to the man at the other end of the course, who jumps into the road, throws up one hand, at the same time displaying upon his coat his badge of authority. If the car held up is a Massachusetts car a bail bond of \$25 is required; if it is a foreign car the bond is \$50. The judge of the court invariably imposes a fine of \$15 and costs. Of this amount the constable and his assistants receive about \$8, the balance being credited to the town and used by the town officials to pay the town’s bills.”

In the conclusion of his article Mr. Hurtubis argues in favor of a State law regulating the operations of automobilists, to take the place of the present confusing and contradictory mass of local regulations. He also suggests, as an improvement on the present system, a highway improvement fund, such as that existing in Vermont and some other States, under which the fines imposed for violations of the automobile laws go to the betterment of the roads, instead of being turned into the public treasuries for no specific purpose.

Vile Plays Should Be Suppressed.

ONE MIGHT think that even persons so obtuse in many ways as the purveyors of immoral and indecent plays, books, and pictures would have sufficient common sense to see that no one in this day is deceived by the silly plea that the real motive of those who try to impose filth in these forms upon the public is to teach the young and susceptible to shun vice and abhor evil. Rotten books and still more rotten plays have been defended by such rotten argument for time out of mind. It may be doubted whether any reader of books or any theatre-goer ever took such talk seriously. We feel sure that no one does now. The only motive, of course, in all such cases is to make money by pandering to the prurient tastes of a section of the public. The sellers of carrion care nothing whatever for the effect their obscene stuff has upon their patrons except as to its effect in drawing money from the latter’s pockets. And the men who were responsible for putting a filthy play upon the boards in New York City, which was promptly suppressed by the police, are no exception to this rule. Both they and their plays ought hereafter to be hissed out of every respectable theatre.

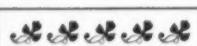
The Harmful Contract Labor Law.

THE OFFICIALS of our transatlantic steamship companies have often been accused of holding out improper inducements to secure a revenue from immigrants, and thus to be partially responsible for the immense inflow of undesirable aliens to this country. Whether this is true or not, no sensible person will be inclined to question the justice and truthfulness of the statement made by Mr. Samuel S. Cortis, of the White Star Line, when, in the course of his testimony before the immigration commission appointed by President Roosevelt, he said that the present contract labor law is a detriment to the country because it tends to keep out the better class of people. Several events of recent occurrence show that the law works precisely in this way. One of these was the arrest and deportation of skilled weavers who had engaged abroad to work in certain Rhode Island mills. We fail to recall an instance, in fact, where the contract labor law has not worked to our detriment rather than otherwise. It is surely an inexplicable and exasperating state of things that our immigration laws should be so framed that they tend to keep out the class of people we need and to let in the class that we would be infinitely better off without.



A NEW STYLE OF UNIFORM FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.

COMPANY H, UNITED STATES INFANTRY, CAPTAIN JOHN C. MCARTHUR COMMANDING, SEEN AT FORT SNELLING, MINN., WEARING THE FULL-DRRESS UNIFORM LATELY ADOPTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—Photograph by C. E. Waterman.



RACE-TRACK GAMBLING IN NEW YORK

By
Norman Notwood

NO TWO OPINIONS exist among right-thinking men the world over in regard to the iniquity of gambling. It is not, as is the case with the liquor traffic and some other sources of public evil, a thing which has its root in any real or imaginary human necessity—a vice over which any one can honestly and seriously propose to extend the sanction of a regulative statute or a license law. With the gambling curse, as with other crimes against manhood and social well-being, it is only a question, always and everywhere, how most directly and efficiently to work for its suppression and overthrow; whether by means of moral suasion, the development of conscientious principle, by legislative enactment, or by all of these forces acting conjointly.

Neither with intelligent and well-informed people in general is there any necessity of dwelling on the evil results flowing from the gambling habit—on the vices, crimes, and miseries of every name and nature of which it is the certain and prolific source. It is a truth to which the experience of ages and the criminal statistics of all countries furnish attestation, that there is no vice known to erring humanity more insidious in its workings, more destructive of the moral fibre, more complete in the mastery it gains over its victims, than the gambling passion. Under its satanic influence almost every virtue seems to melt away; honesty, truthfulness, natural affection, all love for whatever is pure, righteous, and of good report go down before its baleful power. Instances almost without number confirm the truth of these words, and the evil appears to be on the increase from year to year.

And the gambling passion seems to be one of the evils which grow with the growth of a high civilization. Where the restraining influences of religion and pure moral teaching fail to keep pace with human progress along other lines, a soil is made ready into which the gambling vice strikes a deep root and finds the strongest nutriment. The high tension under which modern business is generally conducted, the speculative element which enters into so many spheres of trade and commerce, and, more than all, the passion for making money with the smallest possible expenditure of honest labor—which seems to be a characteristic of the age—all these things favor the development of a mania for gambling where they do not actually originate it. And we have the testimony of many competent observers, magistrates of police courts, the heads of charity organizations and societies for the prevention of crime, that gambling has been increasing in recent years, despite all the warfare waged against it in some States and municipalities, and despite the occasional fulminations against it from the pulpit and the press. Games of chance flourish in the drawing-rooms of the rich and fashionable, and various forms of the evil under many names and guises are popular with the masses in every section of the Union.

In view of all these considerations, what a situation is presented when we find a sovereign State in our Union, a commonwealth which makes special boast of its educational system, of the high degree of enlightenment and general advancement which it has attained in all the arts, sciences, and humanities, actually fostering and protecting one of the worst and most formidable forms of the gambling evil under the sanction of a friendly statute.

Yet this is precisely what the Empire State is doing under the so-called Percy-Gray law. This law was passed for the specific and express purpose of nullifying the anti-gambling amendment to the State constitution, adopted by a vote of the people in 1895, so far as that amendment could be made to apply to gambling within race-track inclosures. The statute in question is so ingeniously worded and so skillfully constructed for the end in view that it has been declared constitutional by the State courts, and yet in its real

intent and real effect nothing could be more directly in contravention of the prohibitory clause of the State constitution applying to gambling. The object sought by the Percy-Gray law is attained by the simple device of making gambling within race-track inclosures a case for civil action only instead of a criminal offense, as it is outside. This shallow artifice seems to be enough to satisfy the constitutional requirements as to the anti-gambling law itself, while in effect it draws every tooth out of that law for the benefit of the racing associations.

Of course no civil actions are ever brought by the patrons of the betting-ring against each other, and no one ever expected that there would be. The result of the Percy-Gray law has been just what its promoters intended it should be—to permit bookmaking to go on precisely as before within race-track inclosures. Hence at Saratoga, at Sheephead Bay, and at every other professional race-course in the State, since the Percy-Gray law was passed, there has not been the slightest pretense toward the suppression of gambling. On the contrary, under the shelter of that law the racing associations have continued the same ample provisions for the bookmakers to do business, and have continued to draw an ample revenue, as before, from the fees paid into their treasury by these same bookmakers. The latter flock to the tracks by the scores, and few of their patrons eventually come forth unshorn.

The situation thus presented would be certainly ludicrous and, perhaps, amusing were not the consequences of this open and contemptuous disregard of public morals so lamentable. For a more flagrant instance of whipping the devil around a stump, of making fish of one thing and fowl of another, could hardly be found, we are positive, in the annals of legislation, than in the operations of this Percy-Gray law. It was

a learned and dignified judge in one of the higher New York courts who put the case in apt terms when about a year ago he had occasion to pass sentence upon some pool-sellers who had done business outside the race-tracks instead of within. "I have never been able," he said, "to understand this law which makes a thing a crime on one side of a fence and a harmless amusement on the other."

We have also the spectacle of the redoubtable District-Attorney Jerome, with his axe, smashing his way into the pool-rooms of New York City, and gaining well-deserved praise and approbation thereby from all respectable and law-abiding people, albeit these very pool-rooms derive practically their sole sustenance from the betting odds telegraphed from race-tracks almost within the city limits, and where precisely the same business goes on every day with no fear of Mr. Jerome's axe or any other instrument of power and authority, thanks to the protective agency of the Percy-Gray law. We see further how, by grace of this same benign statute, a class of predatory scoundrels who have been driven out of New Jersey, Indiana, Missouri, and almost every other State of the Union, and whose nefarious trade Governor Folk, of the last-named State, declared he would suppress if he had to employ bayonets to do it—how these same persons and their business are welcomed by the racing associations of New York, provided with facilities for their operations, and made one of the most regular and conspicuous features of every racing inclosure. It seems hardly possible that if the good citizens of the Empire State, the churches, and other agencies of religion and reform, fully realized the situation as we have tried to describe it, they would permit this piece of concrete iniquity known as the Percy-Gray law to remain on the statute-books through another legislative session. Its very existence there is an indelible disgrace to the State. Not a single consideration of good morals or sound public policy can be urged in its favor. It makes the State, more directly than any other statute ever framed at Albany, a partner in iniquity, a sharer in the wages of sin and shame. When the people collectively have set up so low a standard it is not strange that many individuals of feeble wills have gone astray.

What say the good people of the State? What say the churches and the associations for the suppression of vice? A united call upon the Governor of the State, and a united effort to pledge the members of the Legislature to take action, would put an end to the infamous pact between the State and the race-track gamblers. Organize!

Curious Place Names in This Country.

HENRY GANNETT has recently published a report on the place names of the United States, from which a few interesting instances are given below. Chicago is an Indian word meaning wild onion or skunk weed; Chesapeake is also Indian, and is variously interpreted as highly salted water, great waters, or country on a great river. Chautauqua is also an Indian word, and has had several interpretations—as a foggy place, a bag tied in the middle (referring to the shape of the lake), a place where a child was washed away, where the fish are taken out, place of easy death, or, finally, place where one was lost. Des Moines is usually supposed to refer only to the Trappist monks, but it is also connected with an Indian word meaning the road. Niagara is an Indian word signifying across the strait, or at the neck. Shenandoah is Indian, and means the spruce stream, or a river flowing alongside of high hills. Massachusetts means near the great hills, or the hill shaped like an arrowhead; or, again, the blue hills. Mississippi means great water, or gathering in of all the waters, or an almost endless river spread out.

The Turkey's Day.

O H, talk about the dove of peace,
Or eagle of the free,
Or bird of wisdom rapt in thought
Within his hollow tree;
When dull November strips the wood,
And skies are chill and murky,
They abdicate their places high
In favor of the turkey.

THE purple clusters of the grape
No more can justly claim
A share of autumn's hazy crown
As favorites of fame;
The apple, too, discarded lies,
Though juicy, red, and mellow.
To-day the turkey mounts his throne,
A mammoth pumpkin yellow.

IN every home throughout the land
A warm, delicious smell
Of sage and spice is wafted far
O'er frosty field and fell;
And, garnished with a wreath of thyme,
Appears in all his glory
The tempting hero, plump and proud,
Of each Thanksgiving story.

SO, as we gather round the board
At which he occupies
The central place of honor, flanked
By golden pumpkin pies,
Oh, let us, as we render thanks
For each and every blessing,
Place first of all upon the list
The turkey and his dressing!

MINNA IRVING.



MOHAMMEDANS AT TEHERAN, PERSIA, WHO HAD PLANNED TO MASSACRE CHRISTIAN EUROPEANS, LED TO PRISON IN CHAINS.



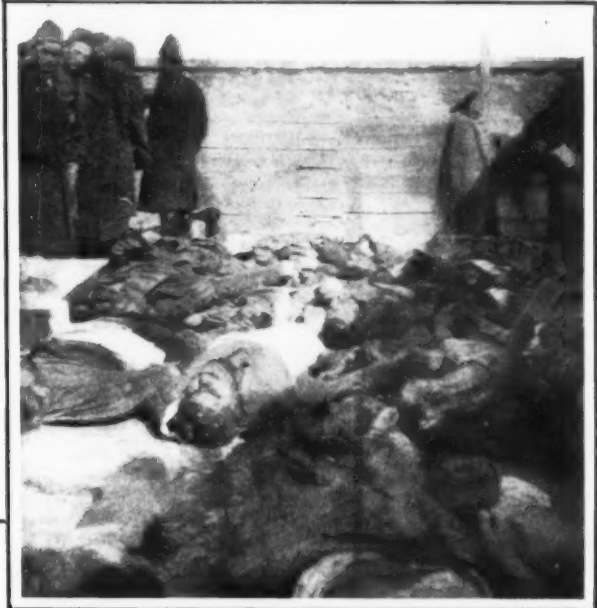
BASTINADOING PERSIANS AT TEHERAN WHO WERE INCITED BY THE MASSACKES IN RUSSIA TO KILL EUROPEANS.



A TARTAR RIOTER AT BAKU, RUSSIA, SHOT BY COSSACKS AND WRITHING IN THE DEATH AGONY.



DERVISH WHO STIRRED UP THE TARTARS IN THE CAUCASUS TO WAGE A "HOLY WAR" ON THE ARMENIANS.



MANY BODIES OF VICTIMS OF THE BLOODY FIGHTS BETWEEN TARTARS AND ARMENIANS AT BAKU GATHERED IN A YARD.



MARKET STREET IN BAKU AFTER THE MASSACKES—DEAD BODIES LYING HERE AND THERE, WHILE POLICEMAN FLIRTS WITH WOMEN.



ARMENIANS (CHRISTIANS) AT BAKU, NEAR THE BODY OF A SLAUGHTERED COMRADE, WAITING WITH DRAWN REVOLVERS FOR TARTAR (MOHAMMEDAN) FOES.



EXECUTION AT TEHERAN OF THREE MOHAMMEDANS WHO PLOTTED TO SLAY EUROPEANS. TWO BODIES MUTILATED AND ONE RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

MOHAMMEDANS MASSACRE CHRISTIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.

TRAGICAL RESULTS OF RELIGIOUS FANATICISM AT BAKU, RUSSIA, AND FORCIBLE SUPPRESSION OF AN ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN PERSIA.—Photographs from Carl D. Wallach.

A Strange Story from Venezuela

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, October 28th, 1905.

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY: In nonchalantly inviting war with the United States, Venezuela wisely challenges destiny. She courts national salvation instead of suicide.

Those who surround him urge President Castro to the conflict, calling upon him, as the reincarnation of Napoleon, to daunt Roosevelt. Concessions with which they sweep up the riches of the country are worth their minimum price, but with the advent of Americans their value must multiply prodigiously. Having titles iron-bound and riveted by legislation to resist all attacks, they desire intervention by the United States while seemingly opposed to it. The people, regarding their policy as the best inducement for intervention, support it. Commerce destroyed, industries perishing, and energies exhausted, they look to the United States to save the country from complete paralysis.

Castro, the histrionic Napoleon of Venezuela, is not the instrument of the knowing artists who surround him and do him court for purposes of exploitation. Posing as a marvelous military genius, he proves to those near him that he is a financial genius of the highest order—a Jay Gould in the rôle of Napoleon. He has more property than any other man in Venezuela. He invests \$4,000,000—the difference between the revenue collected and the amount deposited in the public coffers—in real estate, foreign securities, and shares every year. He would be the person most benefited by American intervention. After his overthrow he could live like a mistaken hero with a princely income.

No tragic spectacle is presented by the group of unscrupulous individuals who promote war between the weak nation—their victim—and the United States. Being too big a ship of state to be guided by them, Venezuela is in a sad plight because of the pitiable despair of those who share her fate. The happiest event for her would be to be taken charge of by an auxiliary crew. Having naught to fear and all to hope from war involving annexation by the United States, she molests American interests. Her egregious ruler confiscates property of Americans with audacity born of philosophical assurance, knowing that, if his arbitrary acts do not cause American intervention, Venezuela will profit by the stolen property; or, if that political contingency arises, she will be benefited by an improvement of administration. In a position so forlorn she could not have better prospects of redemption.

His properties being managed by different associates who hold the titles, it is difficult to estimate the



PRESIDENT CASTRO, OF VENEZUELA.

wealth of Castro. Vice-President Gomez gives Castro half the profits from the transportation of cattle for which he has the concession. Doctor Clodomiro Contreras cares for railroad shares for him. Señor Juan Otañez Blanco is his associate in the largest cattle ranch in the country—the Candelaria de Apure. His agent for live-stock interests is Governor Q. Tello Mendoza. For him General Manuel Otañez monopolizes navigation. He shares tobacco and alcohol monopolies with General Manuel Corao. Pimentel Chayota is his partner in the sugar monopoly, sharing proprietorship with him in the two largest plantations—the Valle de Aragua and the de Avila. His mining investments are made by Braulio Otañez. Asphalt deposits are acquired for him by Andres Espina, and pearl fisheries by General Teran. Through Jaime Carrillo he

controls the textile industry. In the match business Doctor Valentiner is his working mate. For minor enterprises he has other agents. In no way is he the unwise person read about. Though his government may be unscientific, his financing is not. The country may have missed many benefits through his administration, but he has not missed any.

Those who burlesque government with him have all acquired fortunes. Governor Mendoza, who six years ago drove cattle to market, has \$3,000,000. Formerly Gumersindo Rivas, Castro's editor, now earning \$100,000 a year, sewed for a living. Not many years ago Vice-President Gomez, now restless with \$500,000 a year, was contentedly gaining \$100 per month in horse-trading. Castro and his associates are not enthusiastic patriots. They are calculative ones, who do not speculate, but manipulate. His most intimate friends declare that Castro would sell the presidency to derive \$10,000 profit. If he would sell his power so cheaply, he and they would undoubtedly dispose of the country for \$10,000,000. Through American intervention Tachira Railroad shares would appreciate enough to make Castro \$1,000,000 richer, and he would profit immensely from cattle, sugar, and transportation. His lands would become very valuable; he would gain \$10,000,000.

Intervention is of as much import to his associates. Vice-President Gomez would realize several millions of dollars through it because of the extension of his business of shipping cattle. The fortune of Governor Mendoza would be trebled by values added to real estate and ranches. Dreams of Generals Otañez, Corao, and Teran to become fabulously wealthy would be transformed into realities. Little patriotism is involved in the issue. Venezuelans want intervention not because they are unpatriotic, but because they love their country so exceedingly much that they are ready to sacrifice her nationality to increase her happiness. They know that as long as nationality is preserved Venezuela will be immolated—mercilessly exploited by her prodigal children. Rather than see her plunged deeper into misery they would liberate her from nationality which is a ruinous burden to her. They prefer individual to national independence. They want prosperity. Cherishing patriotism as Castro does, they desire to enjoy some of the riches which accompany it. Hence they plan for the intervention of the United States. They would save their country by heroic means. For this reason they exert stoic patriotism. It is their last resort.

FRANCIS PIEDMONT SAVINIEN.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS

THE GROWTH abroad of interest in the United States is well indicated by the great success of Abbe Felix Klein's "In the Land of the Strenuous Life," which has reached a seventh edition in France and which has been crowned by the French Academy. Although this work is but the record of a brief visit to our side of the water, it contains much acute and lively comment on matters and things in this country. The author's stay among us must have been exceedingly pleasant, for he finds little to criticize and a great deal to admire in our institutions and our people. In fact, the book makes most delightful reading for Americans. It has been translated into good English by the author himself, and the translation has been published in a neat volume by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago. (Price \$2.)

A NEW book of poems by the gifted editor of the *Century*, Richard Watson Gilder, is bound to be a literary event of no small importance. Mr. Gilder's admirers are in no wise disappointed in the collection just published, entitled "In the Heights." This is the author's eighth volume of poems, and contains nearly all he has written since the publication in 1901 of his "Poems and Inscriptions." The list of charming verses in his latest volume is closed with a republication of "The White Czar," with the additional verses suggested by recent events. (The Century Co., New York. Price \$1.)

THE FACT that Congress at its next session is likely to give much attention to some measure affecting the railroads makes "Government Regulation of Railway Rates," by Hugo Richard Meyer, a very timely work. Professor Meyer, who is assistant professor of economics in the University of Chicago, has studied the question for twelve years, and he sets forth his views ably and judiciously. The professor formerly believed in stringent control of the railroads by the government, but he has become convinced that

government should interfere with railway administration only to a limited extent. The book is full of valuable facts, and it is a most important contribution to the discussion of a great question. (The Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$1.50.)

AMONG THE new novels of the season, "Ben Blair, Plainsman," by Will Lillibridge, deserves particular notice. It is the work of a new author, but its striking, unconventional plot and its vivid Western atmosphere are certain to attract wide attention. The story is well told and holds the attention throughout. (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- From Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco:
"Matrimonial Primer." By V. B. Ames, with decorations by Gordon Ross. Price \$1.50.
- From Consolidated Retail Booksellers, New York:
"Fate of the Middle Classes." By Walter G. Cooper.
- From S. Burns Weston, Philadelphia:
"The Divine Comedy of Dante." By Walter L. Sheldon. Price 50c.
- From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:
"The Companionship of Books." By Frederic Rowland Marvin.
"What To Have for Breakfast." By Olive Green.
- From Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.
"Elsie and Her Namesakes." By Martha Finley. Price \$1.25.
- From the Century Company, New York.
"Zal," an international romance by Rupert Hughes. Price \$1.50.
- From American Unitarian Association, Boston.
"Augustus Conant, Illinois Pioneer and Preacher." By Robert Collier. Price 60 cents.
"From Servitude to Service." The Old South lectures on the history and work of Southern institutions for the education of the negro. Price \$1.10.
- From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:
"Far Eastern Impressions." By Ernest F. G. Hatch, M. P.

"With Shelley in Italy." A selection of the poems and letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley. By Anna Benneson McMahon.

Miscellaneous:

"Sherman Watterson." By William Marabel. Published by the author at New York.

"For the Railroads." Compiled by H. T. Newcomb, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Too Lavish Military Expenditure.

STRANGE ARE the ways of the legislative economist when it comes to an item of military expenditure! Economy is, indeed, a rare word in the militarist vocabulary. The motto here seems to be, Millions for guns, but not a cent for anything else if it can be helped. There is inevitable, and often violent, opposition when it comes to appropriations for such objects as public roads, improved waterways, higher and more adequate pay for public service; but when it is a question of setting aside millions for battle-ships, armories, gun tests, and military manoeuvres, all the watch-dogs of the treasury are suddenly dumb. The same Congress that voted with cheerfulness and alacrity for a naval bill calling for an expenditure of over one hundred millions for new battle-ships waxed indignant over the wasteful outlay of a few thousands for seeds, and turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of a Porto Rican delegation for more money to expend on public schools. Year after year the prison officials of the State of New York have been appealing for a grant of money wherewith to renovate and rebuild the great prison of Sing Sing, which is rotten with age and decay, a hotbed of disease, and a disgrace to a civilized community. No attention is paid to the appeal, but in the meantime grant after grant is made for the erection of costly, magnificent, and commodious armories, some of them located in remote rural communities, where they serve as exclusive club-houses for a few hundred men, and when structures costing one-fifth of the amount would have amply filled every real or imagined need.



BRITISH BLUEJACKETS "JOLLYING" AND FLIRTING WITH THE GEISHA GIRLS IN JAPAN'S CAPITAL.



FREE BEER FOR THE BRITISHERS AT THE LUNCHEON TENT IN THE PARK AT TOKIO.



JAPANESE NURSES CARING FOR BRITISH AND JAPANESE SAILORS OVERCOME BY TOO MUCH FREE BEER.



PROFUSELY DECORATED STREET, AND TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN TOKIO ON THE DAY OF ADMIRAL TOGO'S RETURN FROM HIS GREAT VICTORY ON THE SEA OF JAPAN.



MIKADO, ON THE IMPERIAL BOAT, REVIEWING ADMIRAL TOGO'S VICTORIOUS AND DECORATED FLEET OFF THE JAPANESE COAST.

NOTABLE NAVAL FESTIVALS WHICH DELIGHTED ALL JAPAN.

LIVELY INCIDENTS OF THE VISIT OF THE BRITISH NAVY CONTINGENT TO TOKIO, AND HONORS PAID TO NIPPON'S GREATEST SEA-FIGHTER, ADMIRAL TOGO.—*Photographs by Tatsuya Kato.*



To Spend \$50,000,000 To Make Antwerp the World's Largest Port

By Major Church
Howe, American
Consul-General
at Antwerp



LARGE FORCE OF MEN REPAIRING THE GREAT SOUTH QUAY AT ANTWERP, PART OF WHICH RECENTLY COLLAPSED.—Black and White



HANDSOME BUILDING AT ANTWERP CONTAINING THE OFFICES OF THE PORT AUTHORITIES.

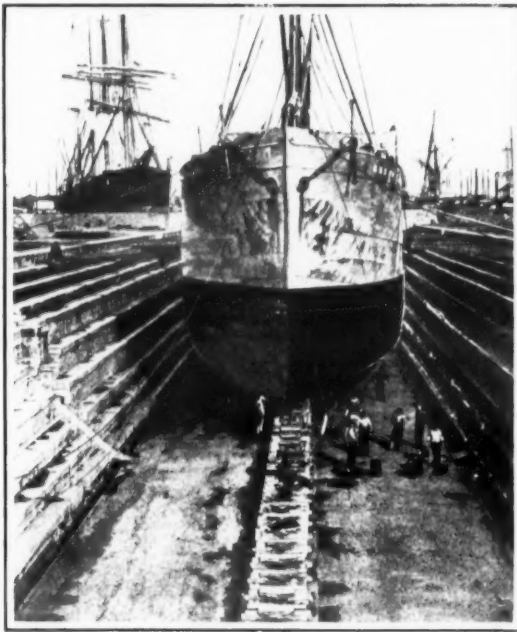
THE SUDDEN decision of the

Belgian government in finally adopting the new plans for enlarging the port of Antwerp has come as a most agreeable surprise to the shipping world at large. For the past twenty years the absolute necessity of enlargement has been recognized by every interested party, but during those twenty years it has been impossible to agree upon a plan of extension to satisfy everybody interested. Some ten years ago two sections were formed, one advocating the enlargement by centralization—that is to say, by constructing docks and basins on the left bank of the river Scheldt at the Tête de Flandre, opposite the centre of the city of Antwerp—the other clamoring for an extension at the north of the city and the cutting of an entirely new bed for the river Scheldt, and making a vast basin of the old bed. To the plan for extending in the direction of the Tête de Flandre inter-provincial obstacles were raised. The Tête de Flandre is in Flanders, and it would be of little use to that province were the province and city of Antwerp to purchase the land necessary for the extension. On the other hand, Antwerp did not see the advantage of spending money on the territory of another province which would reap all the benefits. That the extension is an urgent necessity is more strongly demonstrated than ever, and during the past few years much valuable time has been lost in discussing multitudes of projects. In the meantime, tonnage has been increasing until Antwerp has become the third port of the world, and it is with difficulty that berth-room or anchorage is found for the incoming traffic.

For the past two years little had been heard of the extension projects, and the government had been accused of procrastination; but a few months ago the news was announced by the Minister of Finance, Count de Smet de Eaeyer, that after a careful and laborious study of two years the government had at last elaborated a scheme that would give satisfaction and cost something like 250,000,000 francs, and which, it is estimated, would take ten years to execute. The plan now adopted is far more elaborate than that at first chosen by the government, although it comprises all of the original propositions which some years ago received the approbation of eminent engineers of both hemispheres—notably those who had charge of dredging in the Mississippi River. In fact, I have been informed that, in carrying out the cutting of the new river bed the government will probably use the same type of dredging-machine as employed by the American engineer Bates in dredging the Mississippi, which has been generally recommended by most of the engineers on account of the rapidity of its work. Eleven years ago an eminent engineer who took a prominent part in the Antwerp international exhibition of 1894 stated that the plan for cutting the new bed was minutely examined by the jury of which he was a member, and which was composed of competent engineers from all parts of the world. Opinion, he said, was unanimously in favor of this scheme, and it was furthermore agreed that this rectification of the course of the Scheldt was an absolute necessity, owing to the constant danger of the present river bed becoming blocked by the movable sand-banks. This opinion has now become more general, although at first it was fought tooth and nail by the municipal authorities of Antwerp. It is now claimed, however, that by diverting the course of the river, and thus giving it a deeper bed,



FAMOUS RIVER SCHELDT (IN BACKGROUND) AT ANTWERP, WHOSE COURSE IS TO BE CHANGED TO INCREASE PORT FACILITIES—TOWN HALL IN FOREGROUND.



BIG DRY-DOCK AT ANTWERP, WITH AN OCEAN VESSEL UNDERGOING REPAIRS.

all chances of shifting sand-banks will be avoided, and that the present dangers to navigation, caused by the sharp bends in the river, will be entirely overcome.

The immediate necessity for prompt action was very keenly felt as far back as 1897, when the city of Frankfurt-on-Main commenced a campaign of extreme violence against Antwerp in favor of Rotterdam. The Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce urged certain members of the Reichstag to advocate the withdrawal of the proposed stipulation, in the German postal contracts with the North German Lloyd Company, that the steamers of that company should call at Antwerp and Rotterdam, holding that the call at Rotterdam was all-sufficient. There was no doubt at the time that the Rhenish provinces were and they still are afraid of the competition of the port of Antwerp, and, inasmuch as Holland is not an industrial

country and does not compete with them, they were looking for an opportunity to favor Rotterdam, the Dutch port, to the exclusion of Antwerp, the Belgian port. The reason for this is clear. Belgium is encroaching upon German trade; she is supplying the markets of the far East to a great extent, and the management of the North German Lloyd sees that it is to their advantage that their steamers should call at Antwerp and carry away the thousands of tons of dead-weight cargo that await them. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, unfortunately, at that time published erroneous statements detrimental to the port of Antwerp. The Antwerp Chamber of Commerce took the matter up and called the attention of the Belgian government to the unjustifiable attack. A full report, proving the misrepresentations of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce was published in Germany, and sent broadcast throughout the German empire, putting quite to confusion the detractors, and serving as a huge advertisement for the port of Antwerp. The Rhenish deputies, however, still held to their purpose, and tried their best to strike a blow at Antwerp, but the special committee appointed by the Reichstag to examine the question of postal subsidies voted by ten to two in favor of calling at Antwerp. The Reichstag upheld the vote of its committee. So far, then, Antwerp has held its own. But the government understands fully that on the least excuse for complaint her rivals will jump at the opportunity to proclaim the superiority of Rotterdam, and that it behooves it see that the port of Antwerp's maritime facilities are and shall remain of such grandeur and magnitude as to defy all European competition.

For some years past, and while the great plan of extension has been in examination, the government has added 6,500 feet of new quays on the south river front, and has begun work on new docks to the north of the American and Lefebvre docks, with direct communication by a new sluice into the river at the Austruweel bend, leading from the Lefebvre dock, and allowing for the admission of vessels drawing twenty-eight feet of water. On the completion of these docks, known as the intercalary docks, vessels will no longer have the annoying, roundabout journey through the Kattendyk, but will be able to enter the northern docks direct from the river—an improvement which will relieve the traffic to a very great extent. Now comes the new and vast extension project, which incorporates the new docks above referred to and which will at least triple the superficial area of the port of Antwerp and make it larger than any port in existence, giving sixty kilometres of running quays.

The government project begins by cutting a canal forming a quarter of a circle, entering the river at the Kruischanz, a point just above the town of Lille, and joining the dock system at Antwerp by entering the northwest wing of the new intercalary docks in course of construction to the north of the present Lefebvre dock. Extending inland, from the right bank of the canal, will be nine open basins. This canal will be of gigantic proportions, viz., eight kilometres long (more than five miles) and 315 feet wide. The

Continued on page 531.

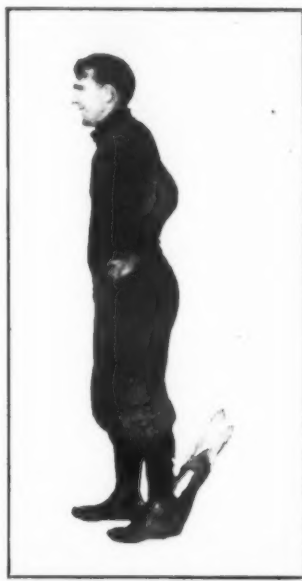
FOR busy men and women—Abbott's Angostura Bitters. A delightful tonic and invigorator—a health-giver and a health-preserver. All druggists.



NAVAL CADET SMITH, A CAPABLE FULL-BACK.



DOUGLASS, THE STAR HALF-BACK.



DOHERTY, ABLE RIGHT HALF-BACK



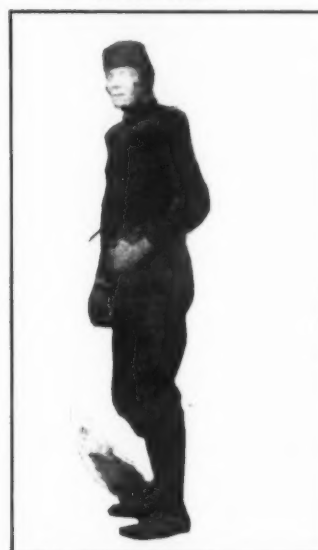
DOUGLASS HOWARD, THE BIG CAPTAIN OF THE TEAM.



WELSH, ONE OF THE TEAM'S HEAVY MEN.



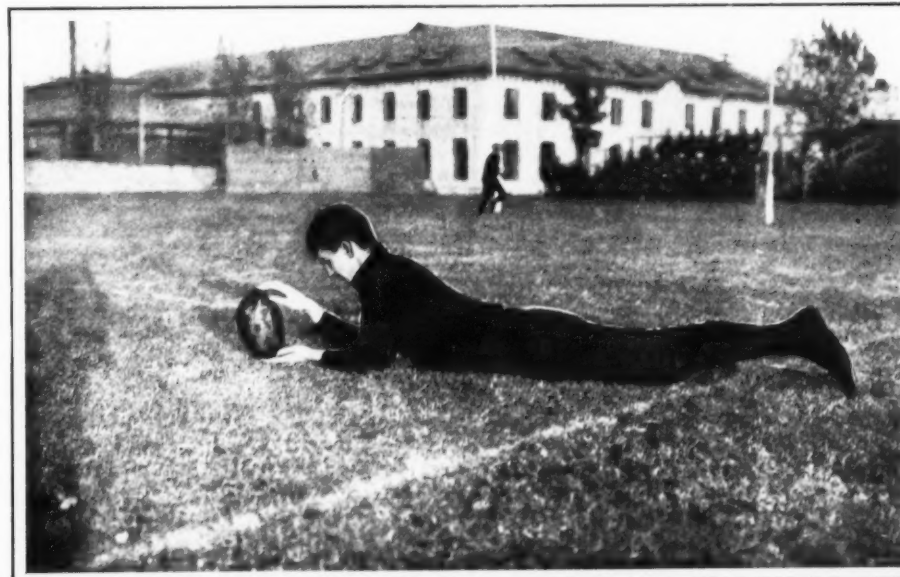
COACHES HAVING A COUNCIL OF WAR. LEFT TO RIGHT: WHITNEY, DABHIELL, GOULD, OF YALE.



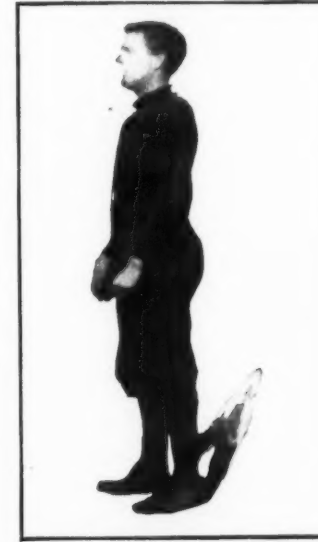
SHAFFROTH, AN EXCELLENT RIGHT GUARD.



MC CONNELL, AN ALERT LEFT GUARD.



GRADY HOLDING THE BALL FOR A PLACE-KICK.



NEEDHAM, A CANDIDATE FOR QUARTER-BACK.



NORTON, THE STAR QUARTER-BACK.



GHORMLEY, A COMPETENT FULL-BACK.



PIERSOL, A STRONG LEFT TACKLE.



SPENCER, AN EFFICIENT HALF-BACK.

FOOTBALL EXPERTS OF THE ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY.
ATHLETIC MEMBERS OF THE MIDSHIPMEN'S TEAM OF 1905, WHICH HAS MADE AN EXCELLENT SHOWING.
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

THE WORLD IN 1855

As Reflected in the First Issue of Leslie's Weekly

By La Salle A. Maynard



WITH THE semi-centennial number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY issued Dec. 14th, will be included a copy in fac-simile of the first issue of this publication.

While the space of fifty years is but an infinitesimal point in the procession of time as applied in geologic history, in astronomic calculations, or even to the record of the human race as a whole, when taken in connection with the march of things in this expansive and progressive nation of ours it has a large significance and spans a marvelous number of revolutionary and epoch-making events. The new-born FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY which was ushered into an emphatically untried world on December 15th, 1855, not without considerable acclaim on the part of its sponsor and chief progenitor, was at once brought face to face with an array of social, political, and economic problems widely different from those confronting the same journal at the present day.

It came into being in the culminating period of the long and bitter anti-slavery struggle, when the storm-clouds were gathering that were soon to break into one of the bloodiest and most terrible conflicts that modern times have known. But, curiously enough, few then seemed to realize that the tempest of blood and desolation was so near at hand. Little or nothing appears in the first issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to indicate that any crisis was impending, or that any serious trouble was expected in national affairs. But in the gossip letter from Washington, which occupies nearly a column of the issue, several incidents and personal references appear which have considerable interest when read in the light of subsequent events. The letter, dated at the national capital, November 28th, 1855, refers to a hot contest then on for speaker of the House, predicts the triumph of a Southern pro-slavery man, and adds the comment: "In management the Southern politicians always beat the Northern representatives." Senator Douglas, the "Little Giant" from Illinois, who became famous a little later as Lincoln's great political antagonist, is represented to be acting the part of "b'r'er fox" just then and "laying low," after having kicked up a great excitement over his Nebraska bill. It is the belief, says the Washington correspondent, that the Senator "wishes to enwrap himself in sufficient obscurity to become available as a candidate for the presidency," and the writer proceeds to make this astute observation: "If Kansas is admitted as a free State, Douglas's chances in a future contest will be pre-eminent, because he has smartness enough, if it ever is expedient, to come out and say that such was his notion of the operation of his bill; he would thus place himself on the platform of the free-soilers, and at the same time sustain himself with his Southern friends." This forecast came very close to the truth, as all the world now knows.

The writer dwells at some length upon President Pierce's aspirations for a second term, which have been expressed so positively as to have "a chilling effect upon the office-holders at Washington," who are said to dislike the President, but who fear to offend him for fear of losing their official heads. "It is doubtful," we are told, "whether Mr. Pierce has a sincere political friend in Washington." Mr. Fillmore is spoken of as a prospective candidate of the Southern Know-nothings, with good prospects. "It is agreed on all hands," it is said, "that Mr. Fillmore (then on a trip abroad) has acted with unusual caution in remaining out of the United States while the recent State elections were going on," having thus, it appears, tactfully avoided the commission of himself to certain burning issues of the hour.

Other matters of political interest chronicled in this initial number are an account of a "monster" Know-nothing mass-meeting at Louisville, Ky., and of the meeting of the Constitutional Convention at Topeka, Kan., in the previous October, the latter being accompanied with a picture of the convention in session, "by our special artist." A hint of the struggle upon which "bleeding Kansas" was then entering is contained in the editorial remark that, "however foreboding of evil may be the present state of affairs, we have confidence in the good sense of the people of the Territory who are most deeply interested in the questions involved." Elsewhere, among some miscellaneous news items, appears the statement that a certain Mrs. Fonda is making stump speeches in Illinois against Senator Douglas, upon which the editor makes the somewhat ungallant comment that he is "afraid the lady has more mischief in her nature than modesty."

The place of honor, so far as illustrations and the amount of space accorded is concerned, in this first issue goes to the Arctic exploring expedition sent out under Dr. E. K. Kane in search of Sir John Franklin. The first page is largely given up to a picture of Dr.

Kane and his associates, dressed in their Arctic costumes, and elsewhere appears nearly a full-page account of the adventures, sufferings, and hardships encountered by these forerunners of Nansen and Peary. In a little editorial puff concerning this frontispiece we are informed that it was executed by Mr. Brady who had "accomplished his work through his new improvement styled ambrotype," and whose achievement was so marvelous that "we can look in, as it were, upon the actors engaged in the recent great discoveries in the Arctic seas, and behold them as they appeared while prosecuting their daring undertakings."

The leading article of the first issue, beginning across the top of the first page above the frontispiece, bears the title, "John Bull's Last Gasconade," from which we learn that diplomatic mischief-makers and a sensational press were no less active then than now in fomenting discord and strife between nations. Much excitement and considerable bitter feeling had been aroused, it appears, between this country and England over the publication of the Cushing letters, and there was the usual talk of hot-heads and alarmists about a war. But after the London Times had been launching its thunderbolts at us for some time, and our newspaper defenders had been "sassing back" in their own style, we are informed by the writer of this article that, "after the expenditure of all this gas, it now turns out that there were never any serious grounds for uneasiness as to a rupture. The British minister alleges that the whole of the charge is the result of a conspiracy got up by foreigners to disturb the amicable relations of the two countries"; and the writer proceeds to declare that the chief conspirator is none other than the Czar of Russia, who has his spies, it is averred, in every land, and to whom at that time "no object could have a higher importance than the embroilment of the two nations"—England and America.

But the chief interest in the article rests, perhaps, in the writer's reflections upon the unpreparedness of the American government for war and upon the probably disastrous outcome of a conflict with Great Britain. It will be time enough, the writer thinks, for us to "indulge our taste for military glory and conquest when we find our interests on this continent consolidated; when we run no risk of having rival confederacies organized against us in Central and South America by foreign aid; when our manufacturers are sufficiently advanced to sustain themselves without extraneous assistance, and are at the same time able to consume the produce which we now send abroad; when, in short, we are able to march alone, independent, and without fear of the vulgar political and commercial consequences which now hamper our adventurous tendencies, and keep us within the bounds of reason and common sense."

The leading editorial of this first number is in the nature of a salutatory to the public, under the heading, "Pictorial Newspapers in America," in which the writer comments at considerable length upon previous excursions in this field of journalism, their more or less sudden and disastrous failures and the causes thereof—all this being naturally followed by the repeated and emphatic assurances of the editor and proprietor that this lamentable history will not repeat itself in his case for the exceedingly obvious reasons which he proceeds to unfold, the chief of these being a large fund of practical experience in journalism, a wide knowledge of the illustrative arts, and better type, better presses, and a better outfit all around than any predecessor in this line of work.

Perhaps the most startling feature of the editorial page is a brief article under the caption, "Literary License," in which the world is informed that "Professor Longfellow has been detected in rather a barefaced plagiarism. His new Indian poem of 'Hiawatha' turns out to be nothing more than an ingenious paraphrase of the 'Kalevala,' or great national epic of the Finns." The editor goes on to say that he cannot see how Mr. Longfellow can escape this damning indictment, since "the proofs of the theft, as given in the Washington *Intelligencer*, are so clear." It is declared that the guilty man cannot escape by pleading simultaneity of invention because the Finnish epic "has almost an antediluvian origin," though, possibly, it is added, with a sarcastic fling, he may follow the example of a certain Western judge and "coolly assert" that he was impressed by the spirit of the Scandinavian author.

In an editorial on "Art and Its Patrons," we strike a strangely familiar note in the writer's complaint about the degeneracy of the stage, the vulgarity of public taste, and so on. The writer specially bemoans the popular indifference to high art, as shown by "allowing one of the grandest compositions and most imposing spectacles in the whole range of the Italian lyrical drama—'Le Prophete'—to be played to almost empty benches. Were the management to fall into the popular taste for vulgar excitements and puffing, this would not be the case." Elsewhere, however, we have the fact somewhat boastfully recorded that "the American metropolis" cannot be said to be languishing, with "eight theatres, an Italian opera-house, and half a dozen Ethiopian performances, all in operation at once." Among the paragraphs in the

dramatic column we find the name of Madame Nantier Dedice, who is appearing as *Arsace* in Rossini's "Semiramide" at the Fourteenth Street Opera House, while Julia Dean ("Mrs. Hayne") may be seen in "her favorite rôles" at the Broadway Theatre, and the old-time Niblo's comes to the front in characteristic form with the celebrated Ravel family and an "array of sylphs" in the ballet, whose pirouettes and *tours de force* are described as fascinating as they are daring.

Editors were not slow then, as ever, in improving occasions to magnify their office. Among the occasions which presented themselves at this time was a railroad accident at Burlington, N. J., in which several lives were lost, due, it is alleged, to the negligence of the railroad officials, whereat the editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY observes: "It is only the comments of the press upon the recklessness in officers of trust that prevents society at times from falling into a disorganized state," and, further, it is "this bold criticism of the independent press that will secure to the thousands who travel between New York and Philadelphia a double-track railroad." The italics are not ours.

Apocryphal of railroads, it is noteworthy that our great transcontinental railroad systems are foreshadowed here by a map of the proposed Southern Pacific line, with a full-page panorama of the scenes along the route in which Indians and wild mountain scenery are plentifully sprinkled, together with a portrait of Colonel A. B. Gray, the chief surveyor. A prophecy of things to come in Central America is afforded by the statement that Mr. Squier, formerly a diplomatic representative of the United States, has laid before the Geographical Society in Paris, "a drawing of the Isthmus of Honduras, showing the direction to be taken by the inter-oceanic railway, which is intended to unite the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean," and readers are assured that "the execution of the line will soon be commenced."

That there is, as yet, little that is new under the sun in the shape of grievances to prompt "regular subscribers" and "constant readers" to write indignant letters to the newspapers appears in the number of entries which the editor makes in his department, "Our Complaint Book." Our old friend the sidewalk obstruction comes in first for a hard scoring, enforced by several illustrations of sidewalk scenes on Dey Street and Broadway, which might still be easily duplicated. These obstructions are declared to be "one of the most glaring evils of the City of Gotham."

That the redoubtable Carrie Nation is not so much of an innovator in her peculiar line as some have supposed is evidenced by an item recording the smashing of a liquor saloon at Lincoln, Ill., by a band of women who adopted this method to secure a repeal of an obnoxious license law in that State. The then irrepressible Barnum appears on the horizon in the shape of an advertisement relating the attractions of his museum at Ann Street, and also in a news item in which it is said that he (Barnum) contemplates the removal of that institution "up town," to the corner of Broadway and Bleecker, a change which the editor professes to regard with "juvenile horror." Sporting events get half a column of space, the leading feature being an account of a trotting match at "the Red Horse, Harlem." As an item of general information is a statement about a duel between two young bloods at Carmansville, in which one of the "gentlemen" concerned has the misfortune to have "the end of his nose skinned."

Among the reviews of new books in this first number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY we find mention of Duyckinck's "Cyclopedia of American Literature," a novel by that most prolific writer, Ann S. Stephens, a volume of lectures on America by Dr. Philip Schaff, later a

Continued on page 531.

Life-long Disfigurations,

DUE TO NEGLECTED HUMORS OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD, PREVENTED BY CUTICURA.

EVERY child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be life-long and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent and economical.





SCENE FROM THE EXCITING WESTERN PLAY, "THE SQUAW MAN," AT WALLACK'S.
1. William Faversham. 2. W. S. Hart. 3. Theodore Roberts. 4. Selene Johnson.—Hall.



VIOLA ALLEN,
Appearing in the new Clyde Fitch
"costume" play, "The Toast of
the Town," at Daly's.



WILLIAM INGERSOLL, ELEANOR LAWSON, MARIE CAHILL, AND RAY ATWELL IN ACT I. OF
"MOONSHINE," IN WHICH MISS CAHILL HAS MADE A HIT AT
THE LIBERTY.—Hall.



VIRGINIA HARNED
In "La Belle Marsellaie," the new
play from the French, at the
Knickerbocker.—Scrany.



EDDIE FOY
As funny Jim Cheesie in "The
Earl and the Girl," at the
Casino.—Gilbert & Bacon.



AMELIA BINGHAM
As Nancy Sykes in "Oliver
Twist," at Proctor's.
Otto Sarany Co.



OLGA NETHERSOLE
In the Parisian sensation, "The
Labyrinth," at the Herald
Square.—Reutlinger.



AN INTENSE SCENE FROM MAETERLINCK'S MYSTIC DRAMA, "MONNA VANNA," AT THE MANHATTAN. PLAYERS IN FORE-
GROUND FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE: HENRY KOLKER, MADAME KALICH, AND FREDERICK PERRY.



FRANCES STARR,
A popular favorite in the stock com-
pany at Proctor's Fifth Avenue
Theatre.—Dunn.



ONE OF THE MANY GORGEOUS STAGE GROUPINGS IN "WONDERLAND," AT THE MAJESTIC. (X) MISS BESSIE WYNN AS
"PRINCE FORTUNIE," WITH ONE OF THE EIGHT PRINCESSES AROUND WHOM THE STORY CENTRES.—Hall.

THE DRAMA IN NEW YORK.

THE LATEST PLAYS TO WIN SUCCESS, AND THE ACTORS WHO ARE THEIR CHIEF INTERPRETERS.

THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Make It Inconvenient To Do Wrong.

A WISE OLD lady was wont to say: "Your children will get into mischief, they will go with children who are not good, they will meddle with things they ought to let alone, but make it just as hard for them as you can."

If we should search into the matter we should probably find that a large proportion of the sin in the world was committed simply because the circumstances rendered it the easiest thing to do at the time. We are told that most of the matches in the world are made by "propinquity." Falling in love just then was convenient. As Miss Fowler puts it in her inimitable way: "It is not the man of war or the man of genius that carries the day with the majority of women, but the man who happens to be on the spot." The "time and the place and the loved one together" do sometimes occur, Mr. Browning to the contrary notwithstanding.

In locating a school or a college the builders should have in mind this principle of making mischief inconvenient, but it has evidently often been forgotten. More or less of sin will creep into such places, wherever they may be, but make it as inconvenient as possible for the students to get at it.

"Oh," some casuists argue, "you will find that that does not hold true. The harder it is for a boy to get liquor or bad company, the more certain he often is to struggle for it and obtain it."

There is "something in" this contention, but, on the whole, the truth remains intact—that we are a lazy race, and a hard and inconvenient task, even if it may end in joy, is generally shunned by the young; and a good deal of imagination and determination are needed to make it acceptable to the old. One great reason for the decline of the bicycle was the entire change of clothing and the extra bath which it entailed. Men and women would bear it so long as the full stress of fashion supported it; but when that was past, even those who really liked the exercise were glad to rid themselves of the exertion which it required, not only in the riding, but before and after it.

A Maine man who had become a drunkard cured himself by the singular device of removing to a city where there was an open dram-shop on every corner. "Aren't you reckless?" inquired a friend to whom the man had confided his despair of reform in his old home. "You will have the smell of liquor constantly near you—and they make those places so attractive there. They are all plate-glass and nickel-plate, and are always kept clean and warm. You will go to the dogs."

"I think not," said the man. "As I have reasoned it out, I kept on drinking here because my back door opens right against Jo's cellar 'dive.' It is too handy, and a lot of fellows I know are always getting together there, and they come in and tell me there's a song on hand, or a good story, or some other sort of fun—and down I go. I can walk right by a saloon, I don't care how attractive it is."

His friend did not believe it, but the man was right. It was the "handiness" which had been the man's undoing. He became perfectly sober and respectable in his new home.

The way in which men adapt themselves to the convenient is amusingly and philosophically portrayed by Barrie in "When a Man's Single": "Greatness in love is no more common than greatness in leading armies. Only the hundredth man does not prefer to dally where woman is easier to win, most finding the maids of honor a satisfactory substitute for the princess."

In another of his books, "Sentimental Tommy," he hints at another view of the subject, when he says of "Aaron Latta" that "always within reach of hands which trembled with reverence as they turned its pages, could be found the Book that is compensation for all things." This might be said of most of the Scotch "cotters"—and it reveals a source of Scotland's greatness, while it illustrates the beauty of making good practices convenient.

In this direction lie life and hope. Keep good books "handy." Let the housekeeper provide a broom and duster at every turn, and see that the kitchen is well equipped. Let needles lie threaded on accessible cushions. The "handy" thing is twice as likely to be done as the "unhandy" thing.

All this comes near to being the tamest commonplace of life—and yet fairly intelligent people dare to dispute the moral obligation resting upon us all, in business, in the home, everywhere, to make it hard and inconvenient to do wrong, and easy and "handy" to do right. In fact, it is to be feared that the reason why most of us are good at all is because it has been, on the whole, more convenient for us to be that way than any other. That "the way of the transgressor is hard" would have less confirmation were the way to transgression made harder.

KATE UPSON CLARK.



TYPICAL JEWISH WEDDING FEAST HELD IN A HALL ON NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE.

A Wedding Celebration in the Ghetto.

TO ONE unacquainted with the customs of Hebrew social life on the East Side in New York a wedding celebration in the Ghetto is likely to prove a most interesting occasion. I stumbled across one quite by accident, and few weddings do I recall so enthusiastically as the one to which I was invited off-hand the day before it took place. It was in a "kosher" poultry market in the heart of the Jewish quarter that I met the bride. Attracted by the dozen or more women busily engaged in stripping the feathers from plump turkeys and chickens, the Rembrandt-like effect of the "singer," who, received the fowls as they were plucked and held each for a moment over the charcoal blaze in a large copper pan, and the rabbi who stood by superintending it all, I stepped in with an audacity acquired in New York's atmosphere, and asked the privilege of photographing them. The innate courtesy of the Jew asserted itself, and, instead of bodily ousting me, I was permitted to delay the work some twenty minutes with the camera and questions. Our conversation proved that the pretty girl who kept such close tabulation of the scales as the turkeys and other fowl were weighed, and who also kept a strict watch over things in general, was a bride to be, and that one of the busiest of the women, with sleeves rolled up to shoulders and knee-deep in damp feathers, as she plucked a big turkey, was the bride's mother. They had come down from their modern apartment up town to help prepare poultry for the wedding feast and—a far more important reason—to see that the weight for which they were paying was correct.

They were well-to-do Jewish people, and the girl, whom we will call Rosena, was well educated and apparently refined. Upon the strength of my sincere interest in the occasion and my sympathy in the happiness of the bride, I was invited to the wedding, which, I was assured, would be one of the swellest ever held in the quarter. Five hundred guests had been bidden to the feast, and over a hundred carriages would be in procession from the synagogue, where the marriage would be solemnized, to the hall which had been hired for the festivities. Being on hand next day, I witnessed the regulation Hebrew ceremony, with all the elaboration of extra rabbis, cantors, candles, and floral decorations which money will procure for either Jew or Gentile. All the men, including the rabbis and also the groom, wore their hats, a noticeable feature to one unaccustomed to the Hebrew religion. With much preliminary chanting, the various assisting rabbis took their positions, and the chief rabbi, with the sacred shawl over his shoulders and book in hand, read the marriage contract. The reading finished, the rabbi took a glass of wine and repeated the seven blessings, after which the bride and groom drank the wine. The empty glass was then placed on the floor and the groom stamped upon it, a ceremony calculated to portray the frailty of life.

Arlington Hall, the largest and favorite hall of the East Side Hebrews, was ready for the dancing, which would continue all night, and a feast for 500 guests was also waiting in the banquet-room. These wedding feasts are purely "kosher," which means that sev-

eral days before the wedding the kitchen and dining place is taken in charge by women well known to the elders of the synagogue, and who make a business of cooking marriage feasts in accordance with the Mosaic laws. Floors, walls, and all woodwork undergo a thorough scrubbing with white sand and hot water. The range is washed, and all cooking utensils, including the table-ware and silver, are washed first in a

solution of salt and water, and again with very hot water, before they are "kosher." The banquet, with all the accessories of the regulation wedding feast, had one peculiar variation—that of the bread, which came in huge twisted loaves about two feet in length and half a foot thick. These loaves were placed at intervals along the tables, which were arranged in a square around the hall.

Before the feast, six rabbis preceded the guests who were dancing in the hall above, in order to bless the food. Particular attention was paid to the bread, the rabbis muttering especial prayers over each loaf, and I noticed afterward that each guest seemed anxious to get a piece of the

bread to take away, and concluded that it must be considered lucky, as we regard the bride's cake. There was wine for all, but twelve bottles set apart from the others, I was told, had been blessed and sealed by a rabbi, and were intended for the bridal party and the principal assistants. On either side of the bride and groom, seated at the central table, were the relatives, arranged according to age, wealth, and influence. To the left were grouped a half-dozen or more rabbis. Before the feast this group began to chant the blessings, one rabbi leading in solo and the others taking up the chant at intervals. The chanting continued for about ten minutes, and was decidedly impressive as well as musical. During the feast the numerous telegrams which had arrived congratulating the happy pair were read aloud by the best man, and great were the cheering and exclamations of approval when certain names were made known. After the feast a cantor, standing directly before the bride and leaning across the table, sang in a pure tenor a chant which is called the "bride blessing," and means that all present wish her happiness and pray that heaven may look with favor upon the union. It was very pretty and also very spectacular.

Looking about, I recognized among the guests the proprietor of the poultry market and his employés whom the day before I had seen wading about in the feathers and débris of the market place and looking for all the world like typical market women, which in fact they were. The head chicken-plucker, whose picturesque and anything but elegant dress had challenged my attention from the street the day before, was now attired in a black *crêpe de chine* evening gown, décolleté and bearing the stamp of an up-to-date modiste. Her stylish coiffure was ornamented with an aigrette and further embellished with what was, to all appearances, a genuine diamond pin. Diamonds also flashed in her ears and on her fingers, as unlike the fingers which had held the chickens the day before as one could possibly imagine. The others were dressed in accordance, and as they made their way toward me they smiled at my too-evident astonishment when I recognized my friends of the market place. Without embarrassment they spoke of the day before and requested that I send them a photograph at the market, where they were daily employed. Their ease of manner, lack of affectation, and general air of good breeding would do credit to members of the best society.

The rabbis and cantors are all paid for their services rendered at weddings, the amount being fixed

Continued on page 530.

Better than Lemonade

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A TEASPOONFUL added to a glass of cold water invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

Fresh Milk

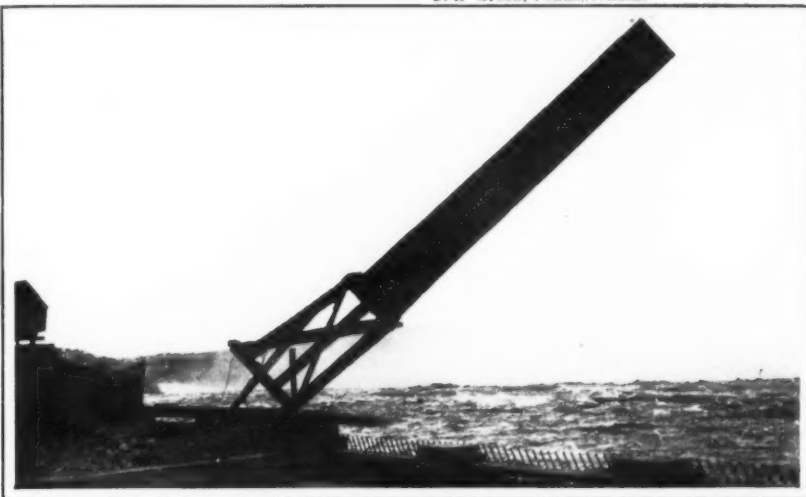
is always obtainable. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is absolutely pure cow's milk combined with the finest grade of granulated sugar. For sale at your grocers. Avoid unknown brands.



CROWD WATCHING THE STEEPLECHASERS TAKING THE WATER JUMP AT THE FALL MEET OF THE ROSE TREE HUNT CLUB AT BELMONT, PENN.
J. E. Green, Pennsylvania.



RUINS OF THE HISTORIC CLOCK-TOWER OF THE "CHRONICLE" BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON ELECTION NIGHT.—*L. J. Stellman, California.*



TIPPING OVER A CONCRETE COLUMN, DESIGNED TO FORM A DAM ON THE BRINK OF THE HORSESHOE, NIAGARA FALLS
Orrin E. Dunlap, New York.



DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF THE PITTSBURG COAL COMPANY'S POWERFUL COAL-DIGGER AT CINCINNATI, CAUSED BY TURNING COLD WATER INTO A RED-HOT BOILER—ONE MAN WAS KILLED AND TWO INJURED.—*J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.*



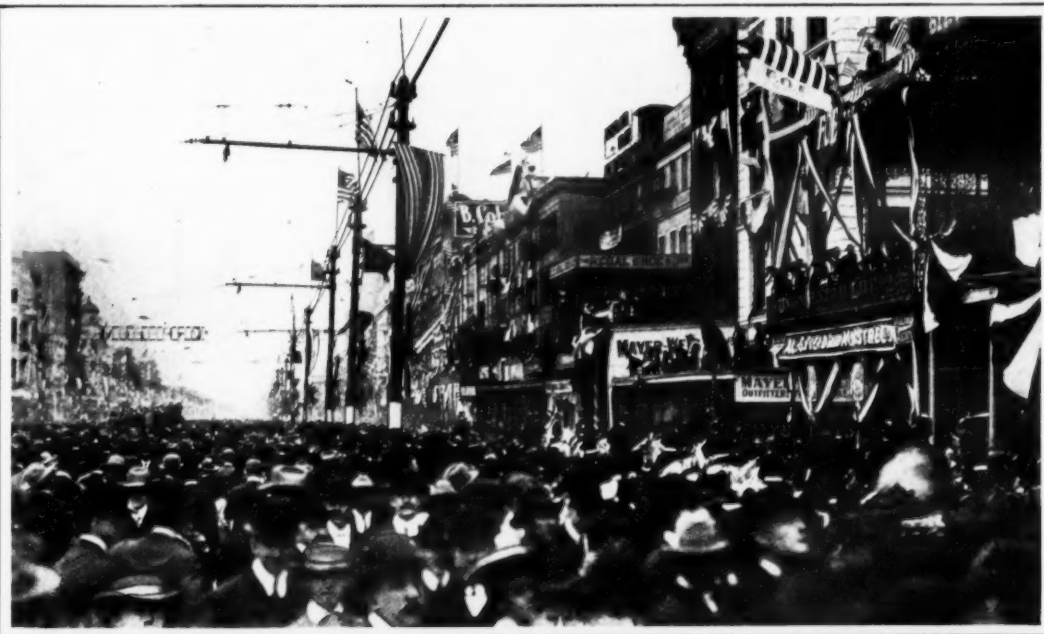
(PRIZE-WINNER.) RUINS OF HOMES OF AMERICANS, NEAR MANILA, DEMOLISHED BY THE TYPHOON WHICH SWEEPED OVER THE PHILIPPINES.—*C. E. Doty, Philippine Islands.*



SONS OF NORWAY IN MINNESOTA, AT THEIR ANNUAL REUNION, RAISING THE FLAG OF INDEPENDENT NORWAY.—*Raymond McBride, Minnesota.*



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (AS SEEN FROM ABOVE) "SURROUNDED" BY THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO NEW ORLEANS.—*Thomas H. Sander, Louisiana.*



TREMENDOUS CROWD ON CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, AT THE TIME OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT—"LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S" AUTO PASSED THROUGH THIS CROWD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE MAYOR.
John N. Teunissen, Louisiana.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS WIN.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS AT POINTS OF INTEREST REGISTERED BY THE LENSES OF COMPETING ARTISTS.



DR. EDWARD C. MACHLE,
The missionary who narrowly
escaped being murdered.



AMY MACHLE,
The nine-year-old victim, as she
appeared when an infant.



HUNDREDS OF NATIVES AT LIEN-CHOW IN ATTENDANCE AT RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD BY THE AMERICAN
MISSIONARIES BEFORE THE MASSACRE.



MRS. EDWARD C. MACHLE,
One of the missionaries massa-
cred by the Chinese mob.



YOUNG CHARLES MACHLE,
Son of Dr. and Mrs. E. C.
Machle.

THE FIENDISH MASSACRE OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

PORTRAITS OF THE FAMILY TO WHICH BELONGED TWO OF THE FIVE VICTIMS OF THE MOB'S ATTACK ON THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AT LIEN-CHOW, AND A SCENE TYPICAL OF THE
WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES.



The Man in the Auto



THE EXODUS—or, rather, hegira—of American importers of foreign cars toward the modern motor-car Mecca, Paris, is well under way, for the Paris show opens up on December 8th and closes on Christmas Day. The Paris show is unique because it embraces not only motor-cars, but motor-boats, motor-cycles, air-ships, and bicycles. It is not open every night, as our American shows are, but it is open on Sundays, and the crush of visitors on that day is something fearful. The show, however, has been somewhat antedated by the London show, which is being held now, but which, of course, does not attract the attention that the Paris show does. It has long been claimed here that our shows should be held before the beginning of the new year, because all the agencies have been placed, and, as a fact, nearly the entire output for 1906 is already sold. An earlier show would naturally mean earlier deliveries and also more nearly level all-year-around business. New York's great horse show always takes place in November, and the automobile show should certainly follow it, because it is scarcely second to it in point of importance, industrially and socially. That this statement is a fact is founded on the evidence given at the recent horse show that the great bulk of the visiting public at the horse show came to it in automobiles.

OUR IMPULSIVE but good-hearted President has decided to reinstate the chauffeur of the Department of Commerce and Labor whom he summarily dismissed because he blocked the President's carriage. The President holds that, while the chauffeur's offense made his dismissal deserved, he feels that as he was the first example it would be well to let him enter the service again. The order, however, permitting summary dismissal of employees of the government is still in force.

AUTOMOBILING is one of the best cures for the bodily infirmities due to poor operation of the digestive organs, according to Dr. G. W. McCaskey, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who addressed the American Academy of Medicine at a meeting at Chicago. His subject was "The Physiology of Recreation," and he took a position said by members of the society to be progressive, if not revolutionary. "Mental depression can destroy entirely the effect of food and cause digestive disorders of the gravest nature," Dr. McCaskey said. "Recreation has a most beneficial effect, and the desire to go to a restaurant after witnessing a pleasing performance at some theatre is due mainly to the effects of having one's mind relieved, and thus influencing the flow of digestive fluids. For recreative effects most persons need some sort of diversion which contains fast motion, and this explains the popularity of automobiling, the beneficial effects of which I know by experience. It should be emphasized that the functional



USEFUL VARIATION OF THE AUTOMOBILE—TRACTION ENGINE IN THE SIERRAS OF CALIFORNIA HAULING A TRAIN OF CARS, CARRYING 30,000 FEET OF LUMBER, AT A SPEED OF THREE MILES AN HOUR.

state and activity of the principal organs of the body are dependent on the controlling influences of mental conditions more than upon any other factor. The effect of physical states on digestive processes is of the greatest importance."

ACCORDING to a report issued by the Geological Survey, the total output of crude petroleum in the United States in 1904 was 117,063,421 barrels. The total value of all the petroleum marketed in the United States in 1904 was \$101,170,466. The gain over the production of 1903 was 16,602,084 barrels in quantity and \$6,476,416 in value. The report says that all indications point to an increase in the production of petroleum in the United States for a series of years. The increased demand for petroleum in this country is attributed to the use of that article in automobiles.

EVERY MONTH brings more optimistic statements in regard to the status of the automobile industry. During the month of October 597 automobiles were registered with the secretary of the State, at Albany, N. Y. The astonishing part of this statement is that this number is more than 100 in excess of the registration for September, and is also larger than the number recorded during July or August. Of the cars registered, 495 were of American make and 102 imported, the large number of imported cars being accounted for by the return of European tourists with machines they purchased abroad. The gross value of automobiles registered in New York State during the month is estimated at over \$1,500,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA attorney-general's department has furnished the State highway depart-

ment with an official opinion to the effect that the automobile law of that State repeals all former acts and stands as the only law on this subject. The opinion also states that all tags bearing numbers, with the exception of the two furnished by the State highway department to each licensee, must be removed from all motor vehicles while they are operated within Pennsylvania.

AMERICA will be well represented in the Florida tournament next January by many of our fast drivers who have had long experience in track-racing. Among these will be the famous Barney Oldfield, who is now trying out a new seventy-horse-power Peerless, and this combination of great driver and great machine should produce some results that will at least keep some of the trophies and championships on this side of the ocean.

ELECTION RESULTS, as a rule, do not please everybody; but all the motorists of New York State are delighted at the passing of the \$50,000,000 bond issue for the improvement of the roads of the State. Under the bond issue a mile of road costing \$8,000 will be paid for in the annual tax levy as follows: The State would pay \$200, or 5 per cent. of \$4,000; the county \$140, or 5 per cent. of \$2,800; the town \$60, or 5 per cent. of \$1,200. The method of payment enables a town with a low assessed valuation to have built immediately just as wide or expensive a road, without excessive taxation, as is built in any other part of the State, and to have the roads built and completed within ten years, and have the use of the roads all of the time that they are paying for them. New York State has 74,000 miles of dirt roads, and it is intended to improve, with the \$50,000,000 bond issue, the main highways, which bear a relationship of one mile in ten to the total highway mileage in each county, thus improving ten per cent. of the entire highway mileage of the State, making a system of 7,400 miles. Further figures show that the State of New York contains 50,000 square miles of area, and this is made accessible to its people by 639 miles of canals, 1,940 miles of street railways, mostly in cities, 8,249 miles of steam roads, and 73,857 miles of dirt roads, and over all of these the commerce of the State is carried. The canals cost the State \$2,000,000 a year, and are to be further improved by an expenditure of \$101,000,000, so that the expenditure of \$50,000,000 on our dirt roads is not too much, in view of the benefits to be reaped.

FOR THE coming winter side doors on the front seats will be the proper thing in motor-car equipment. They have been popular in Europe, and one of the prominent American cars has a new design of body which includes this feature. The doors will keep out cold, mud, and water. ALEX SCHWALBACH.



THE GHETTO MARKET WHERE ENGLISH IS NOT SPOKEN.
POOR JEWS OF NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE BARGAINING WITH STREET PEDDLERS FOR SIMPLE PURCHASES.
Drawn by William Oberhardt.

The New Wonders of Old Mexico

By Henry Shedd Beardsley



SINCE THE publication of my last article on Mexico a significant incident has occurred. It is this: Mr. J. C. Beatty, connected with the Greene Gold-Silver Company, of New York, has taken to that company's mining properties in the western part of the state of Chihuahua 200 American workingmen from Dakota and Minnesota. After delivering these men to the mines Mr. Beatty returned to the Northwest for 100 more American laborers. These 300 recruits are not all skilled miners. In fact, most of them are merely strong, able-bodied, industrious workers who do a man's toil for a man's wages. They are engaged in the "outside" labor at the Greene mines—building railroads and wagon roads, erecting houses, excavating, and performing similar labor which does not require special skill, and for which in an enterprise like this large new one of Mr. W. C. Greene there is much demand.

I was talking one day a few months ago with a foreman who was engaged in the construction of a big power-house among the mountains about 100 miles east of Mexico City. Under him were a swarm of Mexican laborers. The foreman had built power-houses in many parts of Canada and the United States.

"How do the Mexican laborers compare with those which you are used to?" I asked.

"I wouldn't give one good American for nine Mexicans," said the foreman.

The difficulty seems to be that while the Mexican laborer is willing enough to work, and possesses astonishing endurance, he cannot adapt himself readily to foreign methods. The man who gets the most out of a Mexican is the one who lets him work with his own tools in his own way. A striking instance is the experience of American plow manufacturers. Mexicans, as you know, for centuries have plowed their ground with a vertical stick pulled by an ox or mule. American plows were imported into Mexico and some of the natives used them; but invariably they held only one handle of the plow—ignoring the other altogether—just as for centuries they had held the single upright piece of their own crude farm implement. Instruction and explanation were in vain. The American manufacturer could not bring the native to the American way; he had to adapt himself to the Mexican taste and custom, and now the plows which are shipped into Mexico from the United States are largely made with a single handle. The question has arisen, therefore, particularly in the northern part of our neighbor republic, whether it is not wiser to employ American workmen, where they can be had, and pay the American scale of wages than to engage Mexican laborers, even though the scale of wages of the latter is much lower. The experience of Mr. Greene, who is one of the largest employers of labor in Mexico (his employes number in all about 7,000), is important, and the importation of these 300 men to Mr. Greene's Chihuahua mining enterprise is indicative.

The fact is that Mr. Greene is Americanizing the standard of labor in northern Mexico. A large proportion of his men at the big Cananea copper property—where 5,000 are employed—are American workmen, receiving the same scale of wages as that paid in the United States, namely, \$4 a day for miners. It is Mr. Greene's experience and belief that it is more profitable in many instances to pay Americans \$4 than to pay Mexicans \$1 for the same length of time. Other American interests in this borderland of Mexico will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to follow suit. This fact adds great interest and importance in the United States to the development of northern Mexico, for it means not only a new opportunity for capitalists and agriculturists, but for the laborer as well, with all the advantages that come to any enterprising man who is placed where the field for individual effort has not been gleaned.

In this connection the question naturally arises, What will the Mexicans think of this personal American invasion? Last spring when I talked with President Diaz I asked him about that, and he said that he was glad to see Americans engaged in the various industries in Mexico because they were an object-lesson to Mexicans—not

[*NOTE—this is the third of a series of articles on Mexico by Mr. Beardsley.]

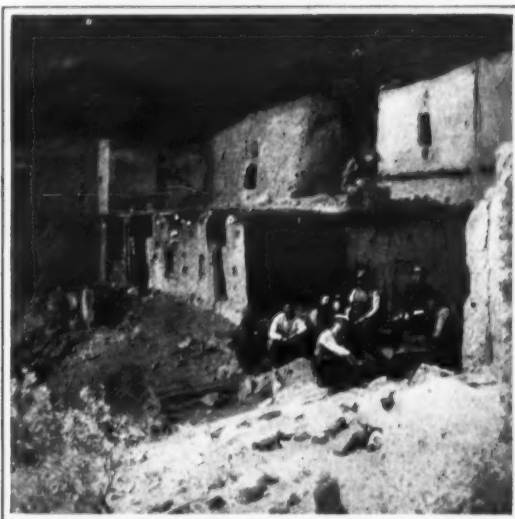


MEXICAN FARMERS STIRRING THE EARTH WITH THEIR PRIMITIVE PLOWS.

only that, but they teach Mexicans how to work intelligently and effectively.

This expresses the attitude of the younger and more enterprising of the Mexican people. Instead of attempting to oppose an irresistible commercial advance, these citizens of the neighbor republic are availing themselves of the advantages which the situation presents, and offer aid instead of obstruction.

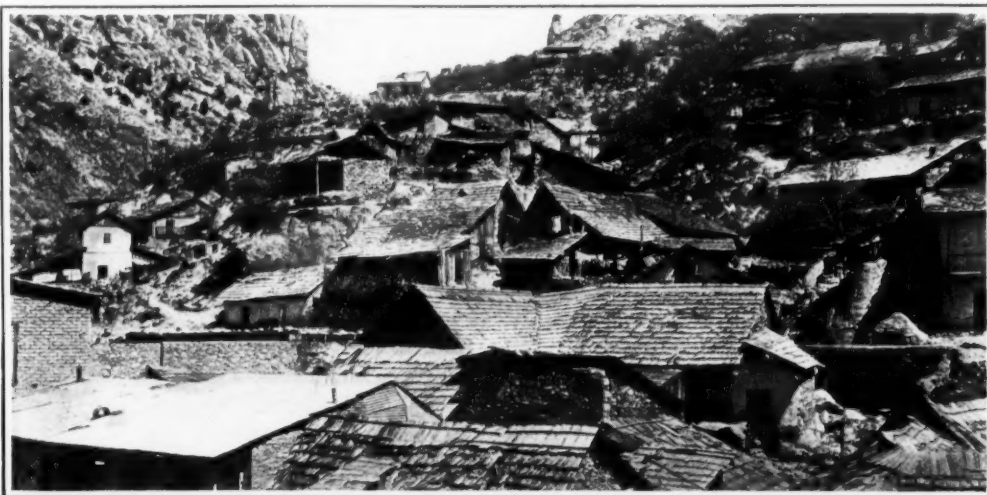
This is the attitude, too, of the ablest Mexican statesmen, and foremost among these in northern Mexico is Señor Enrique Creel, governor of Chihuahua. The career of Señor Creel is one of the most striking and interesting in the commercial era in Mexico. The governor of Chihuahua is in the prime of life and is



A PARTY OF AMERICAN MINERS CAMPING AMONG THE RUINS OF CLIFF-DWELLINGS IN MEXICO.

one of the wealthy men of his country. His property interests are valued at several million dollars. He is president and director of banks and railroads. He is the owner of large mining enterprises and vast landed estates. This latter fact is important, because Señor Creel is one of those who believe in encouraging immigration to his country. He sees in the future of northern Mexico a broad, productive agricultural area. Under the application of intelligent irrigation methods he is certain that this section of the republic will support innumerable fruit farms and broad grain fields to supply the constantly increasing demand in the United States as well as in Mexico. Already this region is a great range for cattle, and its value for ranching will increase as the demand for beef grows. A large variety of products, from apples to cotton, are yielded by the haciendas of the Mexican border states.

Señor Creel is one of the strong men of Mexico. His wife is a daughter of General Luis Terrazas, who individually has larger continuous holdings of land than any other man in the world. Señor Creel, however, has gained his present high position in the commercial and political life of his country purely through his own efforts. He has worked his way to the top.



THE OLD CITY OF JESU MARIA, MEX.. ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS MINING CAMPS IN THE WORLD.



When a young man he was a school teacher. Aside from his classes in the schools he was engaged in private tuition. Recently he told a friend that when his

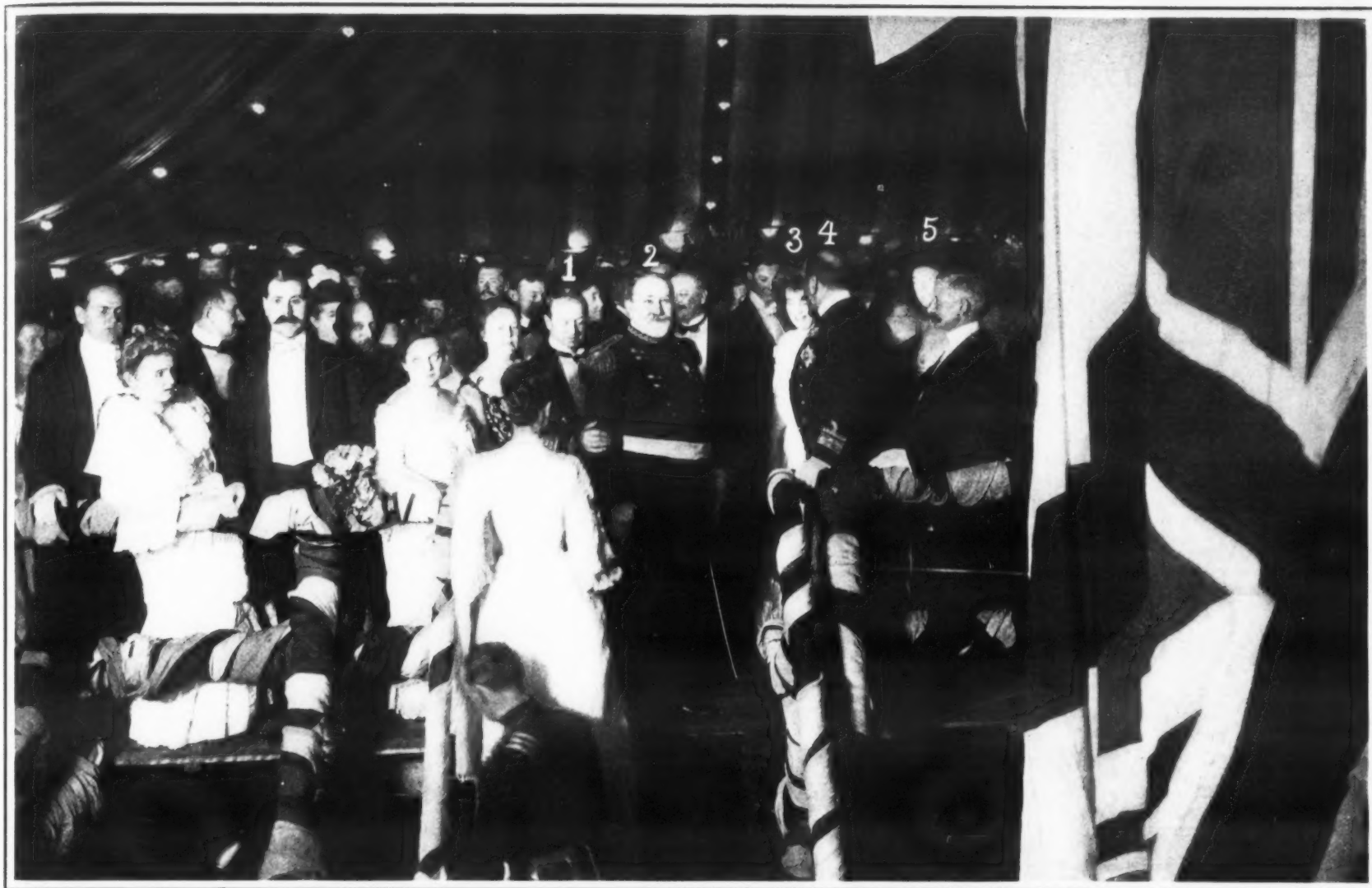
income was \$400 a month he saved \$300 of it. That was to give him a start. But Señor Creel has not allowed frugality to become a vice, and now that his fortune is large he lives in comfort and elegance and is extremely liberal. A significant fact is this, that Señor Creel is sending his sons to the United States to be educated.

The policy of the governor of Chihuahua in encouraging American enterprise is without question the best policy for his own people. The governor has given hearty co-operation to the railroad, land, and mining operations of prominent Americans. I have already referred to the work headed by Mr. Greene, because it is probably the most notable in the development of the northern section of Mexico. In a section about 150 miles long and half as wide, in mountains which present all the wonder and beauty of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, nearly 2,000 men under the direction of Mr. Greene's organization are building roads, erecting innumerable houses and mineral mills, driving tunnels into the gold- and silver-ribbed hills, and sinking shafts into rocky depths. This work is progressing in a region that is perhaps the richest in precious metals in the world, where natives and Spaniards in their crude surface workings had already produced more than \$300,000,000 gold.

This whole section is being united by Mr. Greene into a great chain of modern mining and milling operations. It should form one of the richest mining enterprises in history. Alexander von Humboldt, the eminent scientist and historian, was standing on the site of the Belen mine, now one of the Greene properties, when he said that in his wide experience he had never encountered a section so highly mineralized and which would eventually prove to contain such a large number of rich mines. The underground work now in progress under the direction of the Greene Gold-Silver Company shows that the Mexicans and Spaniards who worked here for a century only touched comparatively a few of the numerous ore bodies. In one mine—the Gracias a Dios Extension—one vein has been developed by new work containing ore which assays from \$20 to \$600 a ton. In the El Trigo mine a hitherto unknown ore body has been discovered which assays 11 per cent. in copper and \$24 to the ton in gold. In the Guaynopita mine a huge copper-ore body has been opened with ore of from 14 to 20 per cent. of that metal. In the old Teocali property many recent assays of large ore bodies run over \$600 to the ton.

In addition to the old rich mines of known mineral fertility, and the great new veins which are being disclosed by the rapid development work in progress, there yet remain under the control of this company the mineral rights on more than 2,000,000 acres of land, a large part of which is known to be highly mineralized. Prospectors and engineers for the Greene Company are now exploring this region for new mines. The whole Jesu Maria camp, one of the richest in history, is now practically under the control of the Greene Company. In this camp alone thirty-two separate ore chutes have been discovered and worked by Spaniards and Mexicans on the surface.

The system installed by the present owners contemplates a series of tunnels which will tap these famous ore bodies at a depth from 1,200 to 2,000 feet below the present workings, draining out the water and blocking out millions of dollars' worth of gold and silver ore. Already the Greene Company has expended \$1,000,000 in the development of the great community of mines which it owns. During the next few years probably twice that amount will be spent in improving properties and building reduction plants and mills. As a result of the money already invested in improvements the production is increasing, and Mr. Greene recently told the stockholders of this company that by next February the company would be earning ten per cent. profits, treating every day from 800 to 1,000 tons of ore in the various mills, the ore averaging in value \$15 to the ton. Mining operations on a large scale like this enable the company to handle with a big profit ore which



MOST NOTABLE SOCIAL EVENT OF THE AUTUMN OF 1905.

BRILLIANT BALL, ATTENDED BY HUNDREDS OF LEADERS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, GIVEN BY ADMIRAL PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FLEET WHICH VISITED NEW YORK, ON BOARD HIS FLAG-SHIP, THE CRUISER "DRAKE."

1. Captain Mark Kerr, R. N., commanding the *Drake*, who assisted in receiving. 2. Brigadier-General F. D. Grant, U. S. A. 3. Mrs. John Jacob Astor. 4. Prince Louis receiving his guests. 5. Lady Townley, who helped receive.—Photographed by Detrich for Underwood & Underwood.

was of necessity thrown aside by the primitive Mexican miners. To further cheapen and facilitate mining work, Mr. Greene's company has, at a cost of \$100,000, built a wagon road from Temosachic, the terminal of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railway, that is so well constructed that teams of sixteen or twenty-four mules may be driven over it. These large teams are necessary sometimes in the transportation of the heaviest milling machinery. Formerly all parts of the milling plants had to be carried across the mountains on the backs of pack animals, a slow, costly, and impracticable method; besides, only machines of a special type, the lightest obtainable, could be moved. The use of this machinery necessarily made milling slow and expensive. Other important companies are contributing to the activity of Chihuahua and Sonora. One mine, the Lluvia de Oro, in the Urique district, is owned by a group of Americans, among them B. F. Yoakum, a railroad president. It produces in bullion from \$100,000 to \$120,000 every month, and an English syndicate recently offered \$10,000,000 gold for it. The mines of "Boss" Shepherd, from which bullion amounting to \$100,000 every month is shipped, and which have produced \$20,000,000 since they were opened in 1880, are in this section of the republic. Other rich mines in northern Mexico are those of the Guggenheim Exploration Company and the Bufo, in Sonora.

The result of this activity is shown in the increased output of these states. In a recent report, commenting on the growth of the mineral industry, Governor Creel, of Chihuahua, spoke with pride and pleasure of the thriving condition of the industry. He made the statement that last year the mineral output from his state alone was \$16,000,000. In another year this sum will be greatly increased, and this progress must continue many years.

Some Interesting Copper Facts.

IN THE August 24th number of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* appeared an article entitled, "Money-making in Mines," by J. P. Fritts. This article brought to the public's attention the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, and Thomas J. Curran, its president. Mr. Curran has been busy since then replying to the many inquiries received from our readers for further information.

In preparing this, it is sometimes necessary to draw comparisons to show relative values. In one instance Mr. Curran uses the following:

"One of the greatest dividend payers in the world is the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Company, which has paid a total of eighty-six million dollars in dividends up to date, paying as high as ten million dollars in one year, and this on a paid-up capital of only \$1,200,000. The Calumet and Hecla ores do not carry any other values to speak of besides copper, and for the past few years have been running on an average forty-seven pounds of copper to the ton of rock, or a value of about \$7.00 per ton, computed on a fifteen-

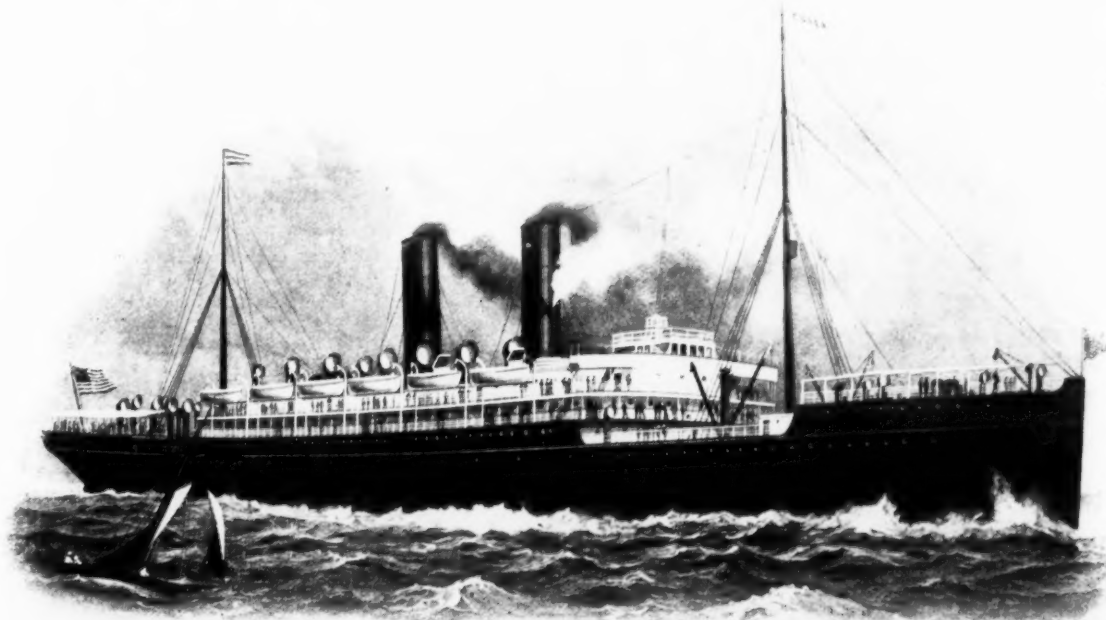
cent copper market. The Cooney mine, one of the properties of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, has just been thoroughly sampled, sixty-one samples having been taken from the various workings in the mine, in the shafts, tunnels, and levels, and the average of ore shows over 400 pounds of copper to the ton of rock, or a value of \$60.00 per ton in copper; and as the ores carry both gold and silver values besides, and the average for those is over \$24.00 per ton, it gives a total of \$84.00 per ton for the sixty-one samples taken."

This certainly is a great showing, and gives Mr. Curran excellent grounds for his belief that his company owns one of the most valuable properties in the world.

Any one interested and wishing more information regarding this investment can have full particulars sent by addressing Thomas J. Curran, 290 Broadway, New York City.

THE DAY OF the small operator appears to be passing in the Butte (Mont.) copper district, because it has been found that better results come with the centralization of management. A scheme is under

way to combine a score of small mines in the section lying just south of the famous copper lode which includes the big Pennsylvania and other rich properties near Butte. It is announced that the new company will, if present plans are carried out, be one of the most important corporations of the district. Two tremendous copper veins run through the section to be worked, and these have already made comfortable fortunes for a number of small operators. Some of the most famous mines in Butte are located about this property. The consolidation plan referred to will doubtless result in an increased as well as a more economical production on the properties affected.



THE SWIFTEST VESSEL ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

MAGNIFICENT PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP "KOREA," HOLDER OF THE TRANS-PACIFIC SPEED RECORD OF TEN DAYS ELEVEN HOURS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THIS IS the period of high pressure and prosperity. Usually they go together. The more prosperous we are,

the higher the pressure under which we live. Extravagance in public and in private life is the outcome. High pressure means inflation in Wall Street, high prices for the necessities of life, and a raging appetite for speculation. A correspondent writes to me from the South that, in many parts of that section, a regular real-estate craze prevails. We are having the same distemper in New York City and in sundry other places. Evidences of another speculative era in mining stocks are abundant, and in Boston the craze for copper shares is un-

abated. In Kansas and in certain other spots the fever shows itself in an extraordinary development of wildcat oil and refining companies.

Adversity has its uses, and it will be a good thing for the country generally if the period of temporary high money shall put a stop to the speculative crazes all around. I am glad that Secretary of the Treasury Shaw seems to take this view of the situation, and that he said he was ready to relieve financial distress, so far as he could, but that he was not ready to come to the aid of foolish and improvident speculators. I do not agree with the secretary's remarkable conclusion that the banks are justified in drawing on their surplus reserves. This is in keeping with another decision, unjustified by either law or precedent, rendered by him during the preceding troublesome time in Wall Street, to the effect that banks could maintain other collateral than government bonds as security for deposits by the Federal government. It is not well to establish new precedents along such lines. The time may come when the action of the present secretary will be recalled in justification of far more dangerous violations of the well-established usage of the government.

We are not always to have a Roosevelt in the White House and high-minded men at the head of the treasury. Only a short time ago, seven million voters in this country were willing to intrust the government to the hands of a socialistic blatherskite, holding dangerous views regarding economic and fiscal questions. The recent exposures of wrongdoing by eminent financiers and public men are not calculated to reduce the followers of the socialistic propaganda. Quite the contrary. The problem of the perpetuity of our republic is still to be solved.

The persistent strength of the stock market in the face of tight money has been accompanied by an apparent indifference of the big men in the financial world to the hazards of the situation. This indifference would be amazing if we did not realize the vast resources of these men, resources which seem to protect and safeguard whatever they undertake to do. They are so rich and so well fortified by the financial strength of institutions they control, and they believe so sincerely in the wonderful present and future prosperity of our country, that they laugh at the fears of those who, speaking from experience, foresee a stormy ending to the present period of high pressure and financial perversity.

Those who have set forth this warning have in mind experiences in other periods very much like those we are now passing through. There have been other times when the country has been blessed with magnificent crops and general prosperity; when prices have been high and speculation rampant. There have been other periods when, in the midst of such conditions, the voice of warning have gone unheeded, because it seemed to be unnecessary and uncalled for. One need go back only three or four years ago. No matter how high the stock market rose in 1901, we were told that stocks were to go still higher; that the country was too great and too rich to experience a setback. Pool after pool was organized to push up one stock after another; great combinations of railway and industrial enterprises were organized, and their inflated securities were floated without difficulty. But finally the reaction came, pools were broken up, the market declined, and a prolonged period of slow and painful liquidation followed.

It may be possible, and some wise heads seem to think it is, for the powerful leaders of Wall Street to maintain the present price level of the market, and even to inaugurate an era of higher

Continued on page 529.

SOMETHING ABOUT MINING INVESTMENTS

WHEN you read the interesting advertisements in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and think of purchasing some of the things offered there for sale, you figure on getting something for your money, and a square deal.

And when you read the literature with which you are flooded, covering offers of mining shares, a number of you go in and buy them, on the same idea as above noted.

It's the oddest thing in the world that, in the first instance, you know pretty well what you are paying for, and in the second, know—how much?

And because of this, and because cleverly written literature and good-looking pictures operate on one's judgment, you often exchange cash for stuff representing only so much printer's ink, and a hole in the ground surrounded by—bars.

Briefly, this is why so many losses are made in buying mining shares.

Ninety-nine out of one hundred of the propositions in which the public are invited to get into are—a "prospect," costing the crowd a few hundred dollars (or a few thousands, in rare cases); a hole, 6 x 10 x 12; a "mineralized field"; a paying mine somewhere within 100 miles around; a Company capitalized at \$100,000 and upwards; "Treasury stock for sale for development purposes" at any old figure, and which "will be shortly advanced in price."

Probably half of the capital is Treasury stock. Against that, the crowd own the other half or more. Of the stock for sale, probably half of the proceeds go into the pockets of those owning the Vendor stock "issued in payment for the property," for Commissions and other Expenses of flotation.

So, in any event, say, only 50% of the cash received is available "for development."

And the "development" is there all right, only it's personal!

It means salaries, office rents, etc., largely. You can figure how much is really left for working the property.

You can figure what chance there is of ever making a MINE out of such methods and such net receipts.

And whatever may be the result, your money

is making good the other fellow's holdings, acquired for transferring the "property" they bought at a nominal figure, for half the capital stock of the Company.

Is putting money into such schemes an investment?

A Speculation?

No—it's neither—it's merely giving it away!

The \$147,000,000 of gold produced last year did not come from any of the above propositions, did it?

But that production shows there are producing mines, and why are not the shares of these a real investment?

They are.

The elements going to make a MINE are briefly: Large development, but not necessarily large ore values; Ample and proper equipment in the way of plant; Strong, responsible and thoroughly capable management.

It is the shares of such properties we want to talk about to you.

Dividend payers—certain for years and years to come.

If you can buy the shares of such properties to net you 10% to 15% per annum, you are doing well and wisely.

We know of one or two such properties—with low capitalization; shares \$1.00 par value; grinding out dividends monthly and yearly of from 10% to 25% annually, and over; with full monthly and yearly statements furnished that you can understand; offered by men of the right kind; turning out part of the billion referred to above.

And the shares of such properties come on the market occasionally, and we can get them and can supply you with them.

It will cost you only two cents to drop a line and say, "Let me have particulars of what Mining Investments you have to offer at present."

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at the decisive battle of the Sea of Japan was: "The destiny of our empire depends upon this action. You are all expected to do your utmost." Every father is expected to do his utmost for his family, and that's why so many take out life insurance.

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Write to the home office of the company at Newark, N. J., for further information.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 528.

prices, while the money-market situation is uncomfortable. If this can be done, then precedents can be set at naught. The ordinary doctrine of chances decides that it cannot be done. If leaders in Wall Street are able to hold the situation as it is for the next few months, until the strain on the money market can be relieved, they will have performed a wonderful task, and will have reason to proclaim the probability of another spring rise. I still believe that the market is liable to be reactionary and liquidating for weeks, if not months, to come. Interest rates for time money, both at home and abroad, are stiff and unyielding.

Heavy holders of stocks dare not unload for fear of a break, and if a break should come in any one of the well-organized pools it might precipitate a series of breaks, culminating in the sharpest kind of liquidation. It is safe to say that, after such a break, the public would be more fearful of the stock market than ever. If we take the other view, namely, that a break can be avoided and present high prices maintained until the new year, will the public, on such a high range of prices, enter the market and stimulate a new bull movement? Is it not absolutely essential that such a movement should start from a lower plane? We have not entirely recovered from the financial spree of three or four years ago. Many readjustments of capital, especially of industrial enterprises, must still be had. It is a satisfaction to know that, with the present prosperity of the country, these readjustments can be most promptly and successfully carried out.

The holders of the securities of the old American Ice Company, for instance, are beginning to feel a sense of satisfaction in the knowledge that the carefully thought-out plans for a reduction of the fixed charges and of the capital, and the creation of the new Ice Securities Company are bringing good results. The determination to reduce the obligations of the American Malting Company—to which every stockholder is willing to consent, provided justice is done in the distribution of the new securities—is another evidence of the tendency of the times. The misfortunes of the Corn Products Company, which ought ulti-

mately to lead to a reduction of the capital of this great industrial enterprise, are already enlisting the efforts of a stockholders' committee to bring about a better condition of affairs. In numerous other enterprises in which Wall Street is interested this sort of work is going on. Four or five years ago, the effort was to inflate everything. Those who succeeded reaped large profits then, and were entirely willing to take the profits and let the public hold securities bought at high prices. What was done with the industrials in 1901 and 1902 is now being done with some of our great railroad properties, and in due time, I have no doubt, history will repeat itself.

"S." New York: 1. I hear very good reports regarding it. Of course I have not seen the property. 2. The story is, in my judgment, utterly untrue. Greene Gold-Silver is much better, I hear.

"McK." Brooklyn: 1. I have no doubt that real estate can be sold at the figures you give, but its value the future must determine. Average plots in remote parts of Long Island can be bought at from \$5 upwards per acre.

"Profitable." Chicago: It will do you no harm to look at what anybody has to offer. A line addressed to "Mining Investments," Room 604, 58 Pine Street, New York, will bring you particulars of mining stocks offered for sale.

"B." Llano, Texas: Int. Mer. Marine preferred has shown persistent strength. You had a good profit, and were justified in taking it, even if the stock should go higher. If it should break badly you might try it again.

"D." St. Louis: 1. I could not give you the sales and the time when made because no time record appears to have been kept. Sales were made after 2 p. m. at 75 1-2. 2. I suggest that you send to the publishers of the *Evening Sun*, New York, and order copies of the issues of the dates you mention. They contain a complete list of the transactions.

"C. T." Jersey City: If the claims made by the Mitchell Mining Company are justified, the stock ought to, and, in my judgment, would sell much higher. I have asked for a detailed report of the company's condition and prospects. The property is a good way from New York—so far distant that very few seem to know much about it. Manipulation has apparently had much to do with sales on the curb.

"Reaction." Atlanta, Ga.: 1. On reactions, Amalgamated Copper offers an opportunity for a turn. Insiders still believe that the dividend will be increased early next year to the 6 per cent. rate, and that the stock is bound for par. 2. The rumor regarding an approaching dividend on American Woolen common is not new. One, who is well informed regarding the property, says a dividend can be paid, but will not be this year.

"F." Camden, Me.: 1. Manhattan Transit is an intangible proposition, highly speculative, and in the hands of manipulators with more money than conscience. It is a curb stock, and some day manipulation may again advance it. Those who are buying it, simply do so because it looks cheap, and because it has the possibilities of a gamble. 2. You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of this department.

"T." Union, Texas: 1. A large number of new oil companies have been exploited in Kansas during the past year or two, many of them purely speculative and wild-cat enterprises. I am unable to get reports of the two you mention, and the shares are not dealt in on any of our exchanges. 2. All reports from the Mogollon District are very favorable. Quite a mining boom has set in in New Mexico, and the Mogollon is one of the most promising districts in the territory.

"H. R." Brooklyn: 1. Kansas City Southern preferred has sold as high as 70 this year. The property needs to be considerably improved, and dividends on the preferred should not be paid in the immediate future. I would not sacrifice the shares at a loss, because eventually they should have higher value. 2. If the earnings of the Steel Trust were assured through good and bad years the preferred would not be dear. We have only to go back about a year to realize how rapidly the earnings drop off in a depressed iron market.

"Manhattan": 1. I can get no rating of the January Jones Exploration Company. 2. Apparently doing a very large business, and seem to be prosperous. 3. While Manhattan Transit is, as I have frequently said, a gamble pure and simple, the fact that it is in the hands of manipulators who were once able to rush the price up on the curb to 20, and who, no doubt, would do so again if there were any money in it for them, makes it advisable to hold, rather than to sacrifice at a loss. It is not a stock in which I would advise anyone to trade. Loaded dice are a good thing to keep away from.

"P." Wilkesbarre, Penn.: Norfolk and Western common sold a year ago about ten points less than its recent selling price. Its strength has been occasioned by persistent rumors regarding increased dividends. Mr. Henry Frick is the controlling power in the company, and he is not by any means a stranger to Wall Street methods. Speculatively, Norfolk and Western common is attractive if bought on reactions. A slump in the iron and coal industry would immediately be reflected by a decrease in its earnings. Railroads that depend largely upon one branch of industry for their earnings are not in highest favor.

"L. A." New Orleans: I regard the Toledo St. Louis and Western first 4s, Kansas City Southern first 3s, and the St. Louis Southwestern first con. 4s as excellent bonds of their class. Ultimately they should become first-class, as all these roads have superior prospects and run through a profitable territory. I regard them as safer than many of the local traction securities now being offered. Most of the latter, as you say, are heavily watered. Another bond, somewhat speculative, which has possibilities, especially in a bull market, is that of the American Ice Securities Company, paying 6 per cent. and selling around 82.

"Investor." X. Y. Z.: 1. The Southern Pacific refunding 4s are a fairly good bond. I do not think that they are better than Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s, selling ten points lower. 2. Unless tight money continues, and the general prosperity diminishes, there is no reason why these bonds should sell much lower within a year. Of course there is always danger of a panicky break in the market, which has been manipulated by the gamblers in Wall Street in the face of many protests of conservative financiers. 3. The C. R. I. and P. first refunding 4s are not quite in the class of the other two bonds mentioned. 4. Yes, in the present condition of the money market. 5. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s, guaranteed principal and interest by the Southern Pacific, look equally as good. 6. I am not familiar with it, but the firm stands high.

"Skeptic." Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who represented New York State for a number of years in the Senate at Washington, is president of the Sierra Con. Mining Company, which offers its 6 per cent. bonds with a bonus of an equal amount of stock of a limited amount to the public. These bonds are secured by a deed of trust of the mines in New Mexico to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, and are issued solely for the purpose of equipping the property with a modern stamp-mill of 200 tons daily capacity. This is the mine regarding which Mr. William A. Farish, the eminent mining expert of Denver, has made such a favorable report. The illustrated booklet to which you refer will be sent you by Senator Miller, if you will address him at 100 Broadway, New York. I give you the facts as the Senator personally gave them to me, but I have never seen the property.

"R." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Amalgamated Copper, paying five per cent., with a possibility of 6 per cent., if the copper market holds its strength, looks more attractive than B. R. T., or American Ice Securities, neither of which pays dividends. Speculation is tending toward B. R. T. on the statement that it is earning 4 per cent., though no dividends are in sight. The business of the B. R. T. is rapidly growing, because of the tremendous growth of the borough of Brooklyn, and, eventually, the stock will have higher value. Reports are heard that this system is to be absorbed by the Long Island Railroad on a very favorable basis to B. R. T., perhaps by an issue of 4 per cent. bonds, but insiders decline to give information. Am. Ice Securities stock has not been at all active, but there are indications that speculation may turn to it before long. If a bull movement takes a new start, it is likely to affect all low-priced industrials, as well as low-priced railroad shares.

"Vindex": 1. The Kanawha and Michigan is regarded as a Morgan property, and has steadily appreciated in value. It sold as low as 33 last year. It runs through an excellent territory, and no doubt will be absorbed on favorable terms in due season. It is not unattractive if bought on reactions. 2. North Butte has been talked of of late in the Boston market for an advance, and has been quite heavily traded in. It sold this year as low as 34. It has a capitalization of \$9,000,000, with a par value of

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What is more appropriate for Christmas than a Beautiful Sparkling Diamond? The Loftis System enables persons in all circumstances to give beautiful Christmas presents. It makes any honest person's credit good by adjusting terms to meet income.
Our Handsome Christmas Catalog Shows 1000 Illustrations of beautiful Jewelry suggestions for Christmas presents. Write for copy today and make your selections at once, all goods shipped promptly.
Our Terms are Easiest and Prices Lowest. We will send goods on approval, one-fifth cash on delivery, balance eight equal monthly payments. We refer you to any bank or commercial agency. We guarantee all goods sold to be exactly as represented.
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Pears' Soap has never offered premiums to induce sales. It is, in itself, a prize for the complexion.
Established in 1789.

\$3 a Day Sure
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1359 Detroit, Mich.

A Big Bundle of Books.
SEND one dollar and we will forward you a generous supply of back numbers of *Leslie's Weekly*—a most satisfying mental dinner—with an ample and appetizing dessert of *Judges* and other light reading. A nice present to your country friends, a royal feast for yourself, or a regular bonanza for the children on a rainy day.
We will also send a fifty-cent bundle, or a twenty-five-cent bundle upon receipt of remittance. Address Judge Company, 275 Fourth Avenue, New York.

\$15. Greene Con. Copper looks cheaper, though both are dividend payers, and North Butte is the more active. 3. All the friends and associates of Mr. Hill are bullish on Northern Pacific, but it is selling as high as the dividends warrant. Extra dividends have long been promised, and may materialize some day. It takes a good deal of money to buy stocks of this character, as they are closely held. 4. Allis-Chalmers preferred has been picked up apparently by insiders of late, on reports of favorable agreements with competitors, in reference to prices and the distribution of business. It is a fair speculation. 5. On the showing of its earnings, Metropolitan Street Railway is not attractive. The tendency of the public to demand better service and higher taxes from public utilities may develop in New York City, as it has elsewhere, to the disadvantage of local traction and gas interests. There is always a chance that Metropolitan may be absorbed as part of a great local traction combination in New York on a favorable basis. 6. U. S. Express is regarded as a fair investment. The pressure on the government to enter into the express field as a competitor with the great express companies is constantly growing. But for this, express stocks would sell considerably higher, as their earnings are making an unusually good showing.

Continued on page 530

"I'm Well

Because of Liquozone," is a Tale Told Everywhere.

In almost every hamlet—every neighborhood—there are living examples of what Liquozone can do. Wherever you are, you need not go far to find some one who has been helped by it.

Talk to some of those cured ones; perhaps your own friends are among them. Ask if they advise you to try Liquozone. Or let us buy you a bottle, and learn its power for yourself. If you need help, please don't wait longer; don't stay sick. Let us show to you—as we have to millions—what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma
Abscess—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Contagious Diseases
Cancer—Catarrh
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dyspepsia—Dandruff
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Hay Fever—Influenza
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Malaria—Neuralgia
Piles—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:
Kidney Troubles
Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles
Women's Diseases
Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458 464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
My disease is
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.
.....
W 310 Give full address—write plainly.
Note that this offer applies to new users only.
Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



The Exquisite Flavor of Hunter Baltimore Rye

and its mellow deliciousness
appeal most strongly to people
of refinement, hence it is called

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

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than meets the ear."

This picture, handsomely printed in embossed style on heavy coated paper, natural color, in a warm black half-tone tint, with wide margin, suitable to frame, passe-partout or mount, size 12 1/2 x 17, sent upon receipt of price, fifty cents. Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Furnished with
SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

WE SINCERELY hope that no holder of a life-insurance policy who is also a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will be beguiled by the alarmist cries and foolish vaporings of a certain Boston financier and magazine sensationalist to the extent of making him their proxy in the prosecution of the insurance companies. No policy-holder could possibly be benefited by such a proceeding, while, on the other hand, it might easily result in actual harm, indirectly at least. Such a prosecution as this fatuous agitator proposes to wage, if waged at all, can only prove obstructive and harassing to the life-insurance companies, while it will right no wrongs that need righting and add nothing whatever to the returns due to policy-holders and other beneficiaries and which they will not receive more quickly and satisfactorily under customary methods and through customary channels.

This Boston charlatan says in one of his latest newspaper advertisements that the funds now on hand with the insurance companies are in actual jeopardy, and that unless something is done at once by the policy-holders all the larger companies may become insolvent. If they will only intrust him to act for them he assures policy-holders that he will compel a restoration of from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 to the company treasuries; that he will put the "thieves" in prison, cut down the future payments of policy-holders, return "swollen surpluses," and give policy-holders in the future full control of their companies. To all these claims and promises I have this to say briefly: There has not been, and is not now, the remotest danger that any of the great life-insurance companies to which this man alludes will become insolvent. They will not only fulfill all their policy contracts, but, as I have said before in this column, if the recent investigation has any effect upon existing policies, it will be to increase their maturity value rather than otherwise. As for the imprisonment of "thieves," the cutting down of premiums, and other things which this Boston philanthropist (?) promises to do, so far as they need doing or can be done the work will be accomplished, not by some self-seeking individual, but through sane, proper, and legitimate channels, when the rights of all will be properly conserved. There is no occasion whatever for policy-holders in these companies under investigation to worry about their rights. Their interests are now in good hands, and if they will only exercise patience and forbearance all will yet be well.

"S." Frederick, Md.: 1. I do not see as it can do any particular harm. 2. I certainly would not take paid policies for those you hold in the New York Life and Mutual Life. I agree with you that after this "blow" is over, their condition and prospects will show decided improvement.

"G. T. S." Danville, Penn.: The plan of the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., seems to be based on conservative lines, and I see no reason why the guarantee cannot fully be carried out, in view of the high standing of the company and its great financial strength. I would fill out the coupon and look the plan over carefully, noting the names of the officials and their excellent standing in the community.

"A." Thomastown, Me.: The Mutual Reserve has had a great many troublesome experiences. The attorney-general of Pennsylvania recently decided that the special renewal contract of the Mutual Reserve could not be legally issued in Pennsylvania. The superintendent of insurance holds that this policy is no different from the yearly contract renewals which he decided were illegal nearly two years ago, on the ground that they discriminated in favor of the individual.

"Z." Dubuque, Ia.: I do not see that you have any recourse but to accept the terms offered you, harsh and unfair as they are, or to get out of an association which has so little sense of justice. I have frequently called the attention of my readers to the fact that they ought to look over the forms of policies offered them before making a final decision, and also to the fact that the "estimate" of a policy's value amounts to little. The value should be guaranteed, and should be expressed in the policy itself. The mere word of an agent is not sufficient. All of the old-line companies of good reputation are making their policies as short, direct, and explicit as possible.

The Hermit.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

For Coughs and Colds, children take Piso's Cure for Consumption without objection.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

The famous Sohmer Piano has justly earned its reputation, because it is the best instrument in the world.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 529.

"H." South Manchester, Conn.: If I had a profit I would take it. If not, I would wait.

"E." Williamstown: The stock is not traded in on the exchange, and no report is available. You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of this department.

"H." St. Louis: Very little of that kind of business is done by brokers of responsibility. In fact, I know of none that would care to take up your matter. If the stock has value you ought to be able to sell such a small amount nearer home or among your own friends.

C. H. M., New London: If I desired to buy any of the Wabash securities of the non-dividend class, and in the speculative line, I would prefer the debenture "B" bonds, which stand ahead of the preferred stock, and which are entitled to 6 per cent. interest before the latter can receive anything.

"M." Santa Barbara: 1. I repeatedly advised my readers to leave American Nickel severely alone. The fabulous stories told in its advertisements deceive only the most credulous. 2. Nothing was done at the annual meeting of the American Malting Company but to elect new directors. A special meeting will have to be called to consider the plan of the reorganization committee.

Mining, Pittsburg: 1. I know nothing of any such mine being located in British Columbia. You might write to the Great Cariboo Gold Company, 1135 Broadway, New York, for their prospectus. This may be the company you mean. 2. I have been told that A. L. Winner & Company do the largest mining business of any firm in New York. The statements made in their literature are conservative, and they seem to have fine properties in California.

"S. St." New York: It is not surprising that some of the Southwestern and Southern railways have shown decreased earnings during the yellow-fever scare. Texas Pacific is a far better property than it was a few years ago, and much of its earnings has been diverted to improvements. The stock has not shared in the rise which some of the other Southern railway shares have had, and therefore, on reactions, looks like a reasonably good speculation.

"P." New York: 1. I would not be in a hurry to get into this market. So. Pac. preferred will give you a safer investment, and American Ice Securities bonds, probably, a more profitable speculation. 2. The American Malting committee of stockholders is acting under the advice of counsel. No determination has yet been reached. I have yet to find many of the preferred or common shareholders who are satisfied with the proposed plan of readjusting the capital of the concern. 3. The circulars were sent out to as complete a list of shareholders as could be obtained. It is not always easy to get a complete, up-to-date list of shareholders. 4. Am. Malt showed about 3 per cent. earned on the preferred last year, and the business is in better shape than it has been in several years. You may get a better figure in a more settled market.

NEW YORK, November 23d, 1905.

JASPER.

A Wedding in the Ghetto.

Continued from page 522.

according to the wealth and standing of the contracting parties, much as a clergyman is paid at an American wedding. Among the quaint little shops that abound on the East Side there are many which make a specialty of renting wedding finery. Each article, ranging from lingerie for the bride to decorations for the hall, may be hired separately at so much per day. Even wedding guests may be hired in instances where the happy pair are not well enough known to make a good showing. When silver and cut-glass are rented the shop-keeper sends a man disguised as a guest to watch the valuables and to insure their safe return. There are shops which specialize in "kosher" cooking utensils and tableware, which are kept under lock and key when not in use. The renting of these saves a deal of scrubbing and scouring. It is no unusual thing for the bride and groom to hire their bridal finery, and after the ceremony and the trip to the photographers, to return them. Among the wealthier Jews only silver, cut-glass, and decorations are rented.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

Wants the Semi-centennial Number.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED at this office show an increasing interest on the part of our readers in the fine semi-centennial number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to be issued on December 14th. The following letter has been selected as a typical expression of the enthusiasm and loyalty of our old subscribers:

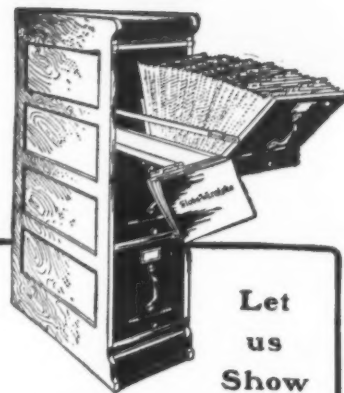
KEARNEY, NEB., November 10th, 1905.

EDITOR OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY: I congratulate you on your "semi-centennial" announcement. That number, I know, will be a delightful one, which many of your patrons will be anxiously looking for. LESLIE'S WEEKLY is a real journal of civilization, and has done much to make our grand republic what it is to-day. I have read it from its first advent till now. I eagerly look for LESLIE'S in my mail when the time for it to arrive comes around. It is the first paper I look at—its articles and illustrations are so entertaining, instructive, and inspiring, with their patriotism and enterprising effort for the uplift of humanity.

I was the very first settler of the once "Great American Desert" at old Fort Kearney, and am now the oldest inhabitant in all of central and western Nebraska. By my newspapers—the Fort Kearney Herald and the Central Star, together with my lectures—I made known the future grand possibilities of the great "desert" to Eastern papers. Away back in 1858-9, while postmaster of Fort Kearney, I had also a small book-store and news depot, where I sold LESLIE'S WEEKLY to the soldiers and emigrants going overland to California and Oregon. Although in my seventieth year, I manage to visit about thirty different friends and families whom I let have my LESLIE'S WEEKLY to read, as it is too good for me to keep after I have enjoyed all the excellent things in it.

Fraternally your friend and servant,

MOSES H. SYDENHAM.



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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to Section 3 of Chapter 723 of the laws of 1905, the State Water Supply Commission will meet at the Court House in the City of Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, November 27, 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of hearing all persons, municipal corporations or other civil divisions of the State of New York that may be affected by the execution of the plans of the City of New York for securing a new and additional supply of water from the Catskill Mountain region, which plans were filed with the New York State Water Supply Commission on the 31 day of November, 1905, at its office, No. 23 South Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y., where the same are open for public inspection; and for the purpose of determining whether said plans are justified by public necessity and whether the same are just and equitable to the other municipalities and civil divisions of the State of New York and to the inhabitants thereof affected thereby, and whether said plans make fair and equitable provision for the determination and payment of any and all damages to persons and property, both direct and indirect, which will result from the execution thereof.

The execution of such plans will affect lands situate in the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Greene, Schoharie, Albany, Orange, Richmond, Queens, New York and Kings, and will also affect the flow of water in streams flowing in or through said counties, the riparian rights on said streams, and also the water rights of said streams.

All persons, municipal corporations and other civil divisions of the State of New York who have objection to the execution of said plans, in order to be heard thereon, must file such objections thereto in writing in the office of the State Water Supply Commission in the City of Albany, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of November, 1905. Every objection so filed must particularly specify the grounds thereof. No person, municipal corporation or local authority can be heard in opposition thereto except on objections so filed.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., November 4, 1905.

HENRY H. PERSONS, President.

ERNST J. LEDERLE,

JOHN A. SLEICHER,

MILTON M. ACKER,

CHARLES DAVIS,

State Water Supply Commission.

BOMOSA COFFEE
GOOD INCOMES FOR ALL.
25 to 30 per cent. commission to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts and Baking Powder. Beautiful Presents and Coupons with every purchase. Charges paid. For prompt attention address
MR. MILLER Care of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

VENTRILOQUISM
Learned by anyone at home. Small cost. Send 2-cent stamp for particulars and proof.
O. A. SMITH, Box F, 2010 Knoxville Ave., PEORIA, ILL.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS we have made the cure of Blood Poison a specialty. Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. If you have exhausted the old methods of treatment and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write for proofs of cures. 100-page Book Free.
COOK REMEDY CO.
374 MASONIC TEMPLE, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Furnished with
SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

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An illustrated treatise
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The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry is the greatest through train service route in America, operating *twenty-six through trains*, daily between Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

Every hour in the twenty-four, the Lake Shore, in connection with the New York Central, Boston & Albany, Pittsburg & Lake Erie and the Big Four Route, sends out a splendidly equipped through train, affording the most complete and extensive service in America.

Address undersigned about your travel matters.

A. J. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cleveland, O.
C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager,
Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. 1-1, Lebanon, Ohio.

60-DAY CLOCKS

Prontiss clocks are the only 60-day clocks manufactured in the world. They are phenomenal timepieces, keeping perfect time throughout their long run. The calendar is entirely automatic, and may be placed under the clock dial or beside it if preferred. Also Flying-pan, Program, Synchroized and Electric Clocks.

Send for Catalogue No. 915.
The Prontiss Clock Improvement Co.,
Dept. 91, 49 Day St., New York City

The World in 1855.

Continued from page 530.

professor in Union Theological Seminary, but then living in Berlin. The reviewer does not take kindly to this book, with "its preconceived European notions" concerning the political, social, and religious character of the United States, and closes by saying: "We hear better philosophy than this preached at the street corners every day." Highly favorable notice is made of Bayard Taylor's "India, China, and Japan," containing a narrative of a tour in the Orient by that famous *littérateur* and globe trotter; a pleasant allusion to a new tale by the popular Fanny Fern, and an equally favorable mention of the first volume of "The Widow Bedott Papers," of Francis M. Shillaber, a humorist who was in high vogue at this period.

So does the world, as it appeared to an editor just half a century ago, get itself reflected in the columns of his paper; a world which with all its passions and prejudices, its hopes and fears, its misjudgments and its other human weaknesses, was not, after all, so much unlike the world which gets itself chronicled day by day in this year of 1905.

Nothing in our beautiful semi-centennial number of December 14th will be of greater interest to our readers than the copy of the first issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY which it will embrace.

The World's Largest Port.

Continued from page 518.

canal will re-enter the river at the Kruischanz by three sluices, 975 feet in length and 98 feet wide, with a depth of 39 feet. The open basins along the right side of the canal will be 3,900 feet long by 650 feet wide. Near the canal sluice-gates there will be a circular, open basin of 1,625 feet in diameter. Dry-docks 512 feet long will also be constructed on the same side of the canal. When the canal is completed the work on the new bed of the river will be commenced. The new bed will begin at a point above the Kruischanz, and the new canal will re-enter the present bed of the Scheldt just above the Austruweel bend at the point where Cupola A stands, between the new grain warehouse and the Rhine Quay.

During the damming of the old bed of the river the new canal will insure navigation, so that at no time will there be an interruption of traffic. Engineers claim that, with the modern rapid dredging and excavating machinery, the work may well be completed in ten years. The great island formed by the new and the old bed of the Scheldt will absorb the villages of Austruweel, Corderen, and Willmarsdonck, which will cease to exist, and the land will be available for all kinds of industry, and might well be applied to the establishment of the free port so frequently clamored for by the Antwerp trade. As to the realization of the project, the government has consulted the most eminent engineers of the world, and the execution of the scheme has been announced quite practicable. The great obstacle admitted when the new cutting was first mooted (the danger of interruption of navigation during the work) is now entirely overcome by adding to the original project that of the vast canal and system of open basins. As to the financial possibilities, the Minister of Finance has given the city the assurance that the government will advance all the funds required, and when matters are definitely settled the city will be given all the time it requires to take up its share of the burden on the easiest terms. The government's proposition is most magnanimous and now leaves no obstacle in the way of execution.

An Exposition at Milan.

SIGNOR FREDERICK FOSSI, writing to the Department of Commerce and Labor from Milan, Italy, states that he is prepared to act as agent for parties in the United States who may want to make an exhibit of their goods at the exhibition to be held in Milan in 1906 in celebration of the opening of the Simplon Tunnel to Switzerland. American manufacturers who are interested should communicate with Mr. Fossi. In connection with this exposition, it may be stated that the plan to hold an international congress on business education, in connection with it, has been officially endorsed by the Milan chamber of commerce. A number of American firms have already asked for space.

CLYDE LINE to Florida

Only Direct All-Water
Route Between

NEW YORK, BOSTON and CHARLESTON, S. C. JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

St. Johns River Service between
Jacksonville, Palatka, De Land,
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The "Clyde Line" is the favorite route between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and EAST-
ERN POINTS, and CHARLESTON, S. C., and JACK-
SONVILLE, FLA., making direct connection for all
points South and Southwest

Fast Modern Steamships and Superior Service

Florida, with its Outdoor Pleasures of Golf,
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



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